The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7263. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

A MONOTONOUS CONFLICT—ALL THINGS IN STATU QUO.

BRISK TARGET PRACTICE—ANTI-REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT—THE INTENTIONS OF THE MADRID GOVERNMENT—A CARLIST VICTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF IRUN, PROVINCE OF GUIPUZCOA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

The programme enacted on this part of the Franco-Spanish frontier has for the last three or four days been as follows: Skirmishing in the vicinity of Irun and St. Marcial at daybreak (weather permitting.) Adjournment for breakfast at 9:30 A. M.; from 10:30 until 3 P. M. occasional shots fired. At 3:30 P. M. firing more brisk on both sides, and shouting at each other across the trenches is indulged in, the language made use of being unfit for publication. This finishes up the day's proceedings, and after 5 o'clock all is quiet. To say that the constant skirmishing which is going on here day after day is mere child's play is not doing the soldiers injustice, for they make no scruple about saying that their chief aim is to keep in a safe position, and if they can get a shot at some small portion of a human being which may be exposed for a moment, and is out of sight the next, they blaze away manfully, usually aiming at nothing, and in most instances succeeding admirably in hitting it. There can be no plausible excuse for this waste of ammunition, unless it is done to give the soldiers exercise, and accustom them to the noise made by the discharge of firearms. I can imagine the Republican officer in charge of one of the outposts around Irun making a report something like this:

"We have kept up a brisk fire all day at houses in which Carlists are supposed to be stationed. Toward noon we perceived a woman mounting the hill-side, and, presuming that she was a Carlist agent, of course, we opened fire upon her, but owing to the distance being too great, our men did not succeed in hitting the mark. Shortly after this a bullock cart came in sight, which we fired upon, and had it not been driven behind some rocks, we should doubtless have captured it. That we did not do this is much to be regretted, because it might have contained provisions for the insurgents. Several shots were fired by the enemy during the day, but none of my brave little garrison were wounded. As usual, the Government troops behaved most bravely, and their conduct during the whole time that they have been stationed at this post is deserving of great praise, and well merits the honor which has been conferred upon them by placing them in an advanced position, where courage and bravery are so essential. Important engagements like those mentioned necessitate the expenditure of a considerable amount of ammunition. It will be advisable, therefore, for you to send me a further supply immediately on receipt of this report."

It must not be supposed that because I am writing in a sarcastic strain I am in any way exaggerating when I say that there are thousands of shots fired daily, and, so far as I am able to ascertain, but two men have been wounded since the Carlists attacked St. Marcial and Irun on the 25th of last month, on which occasion both sides suffered heavy losses. It is not from what I hear, but from what I have seen, that in the above remarks I lead the reader to infer that the Republicans fire upon women. I have been at the fort at St. Marcial, where they were firing at every living thing they could see in or adjacent to the Carlist lines. In the fighting which has taken place here there has been no opportunity to observe whether the Carlists adopt the same rule. The case is different when they attack a town or village where the inhabitants, men, women, and children, are known to entertain sympathies for the Republicans. I doubt much, however, if such a place can be found, for in all the towns and villages I have yet visited in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Navarre I have noticed that the majority of the inhabitants, if they are not in favor of the Pretender, are at least averse to the Republic with Marshal Serrano at its head. In Irun and Fontarabia especially this is the case, but the presence of the Republican soldiers makes the inhabitants very reserved, and it is only by basing conclusions upon hints which are dropped here and there, and by noticing the eagerness with which news of the Carlists is received, and the anxiety expressed for the safety of friends who are serving with the Carlists, that the true feelings of the inhabitants of the two principal towns on the Franco-Spanish frontier can be ascertained.

Carlists themselves are well aware that the residents in the frontier towns and villages are in favor of Don Carlos, and this was recently indicated by the fact that twenty-four hours' notice was given to the inhabitants of Behobie and Irun before an attack upon those places was made, thus enabling the residents to seek safety in France, and to remove at least some of their furniture and effects. We have seen enough of the hatred which the Carlists bear toward the Republicans to know that in giving this warning they were not actuated by feelings of humanity alone, but because they knew that in attacking Irun and Behobie they would place many of their relatives and friends in the greatest danger. During the period of my imprisonment in Irun and Fontarabia, I had ample opportunity of observing that many people whom I met entertained the strongest sympathy for the Carlists. One very high official who visited the prison at Fontarabia while I was confined there was particularly anxious to know how the Carlists were progressing, and this anxiety was not caused from a desire to reveal anything I might tell him to the Republican *commandante*, but because he had two brothers fighting under the Carlist colors, and he was anxious to know what had become of them. One of the greatest curses in a civil war of this kind is that brother fights against brother and father against son. The more one sees of this unfortunate country the more is one inclined to pity the unfortunate people who are led on to war against their will, and in numerous instances know little about the object for which they are fighting. If it were possible for Spain to be in a state of tranquillity for ten years it would become a perfect paradise in comparison to what it is now. The people are peaceable enough if they are allowed to exercise their own inclinations, and no traveler has ever yet returned from the Peninsula without feeling that the Spaniards are hospitable in the extreme, and will even put themselves to considerable personal inconvenience in order to provide for the requirements of a casual visitor. Undoubtedly there is not much love lost between the people resident in the different provinces, but they would live happily enough if their leaders would allow them to do so. The country is fertile in the extreme, and its resources, if properly developed, are almost inexhaustible. As things are at present, however, agriculture is neglected, and the whole country is going to rack and ruin.

Politics in Spain have come to such a pass that it is rare indeed to meet two men who are of the same political opinion, unless it be that they both agree in saying that Marshal Serrano and the present Government are by no means anxious that a climax to the present unhappy state of affairs should be reached. Unfortunately there are good reasons for believing this, for the Republicans assume the defensive rather than the offensive attitude, and make no attempt to crush Carlism at a blow. Step by step have the forces of Don Carlos gained ground during the last two years, and all the Republicans do is to keep them at a respectful distance from Madrid. One really important battle, and the civil war would be decided; but there seems little probability that this will take place, in spite of telegrams appearing day after day to the effect that Serrano is about leaving the capital with twenty thousand troops for the purpose of attacking the Carlists in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, so as to enable the Republicans to advance from the Ebro, pass the mountains surrounding Estella, the Carlist capital, and relieve the troops in Pamplona, which is in a state of strict siege by the Carlists at the time of writing. When I mentioned in my last letter that Marshal Serrano, according to telegrams from Madrid, was about joining the Army of the North, I stated that if this information turned out true it would point to an important movement near Estella, but expressed my unwillingness to act upon the report by pushing on toward the Carlist headquarters, unless I was first certain that no movement of importance would take place against Irun. There is, of course, no difficulty in sending letters from here, but once in the interior it is another matter entirely, and the safe delivery of letters depends first upon the honesty of your courier, and, secondly, upon whether he falls into the hands of the enemy. It appears from the latest telegrams that the visit of Marshal Serrano has been postponed, and that not only is the date of his departure deferred, but it is uncertain whether he will leave at all; and, judging by the news received from Madrid, this delay has caused considerable dissatisfaction.

Of course, the presence of Serrano at an important engagement is not essential, but it would be the means of proving that the Madrid Government has some intention of putting down what they term the "insurrection" as soon as possible. Were this done, however, it is very doubtful whether Spain would remain tranquil for many months, or even weeks; for in addition to public feeling being much against the present Government, it is, of itself, in a very rotten condition. Disaffection occasionally breaks out among the troops, and sometimes assumes the shape of actual mutiny, as was the case a few days since, when the soldiers refused to leave for the Army of the North until their arrears of pay were forthcoming. There are many signs of discontent among the troops, and but little hope can be entertained that, if Don Carlos were beaten, Serrano's Government would ever be established on a sure basis. In this connection I may quote a paragraph from the London *Times* of the 4th inst., in which the special correspondent of that journal, writing from Madrid under date of the 27th November, says: "The utter ruin of the finances is hastened by the incapacity of the present Minister—Camacho—and bankruptcy stares the Madrid Government in the face, in spite of the unbearable aggravation of the taxes, and of the delay in the payment of all officials, and of the army itself; for, as I told you, and as I ascertained by my own experience, the revenue at the frontier is at an end, contraband suffering no hindrance by land or sea. In some provinces no taxes are collected, or only by the Carlists, and the public money, from whatever source it is scraped together, is squandered with a recklessness that knows no limit." This is strong language, but without indorsing the writer's statement in every particular, I am of opinion that the *Times* correspondent is not far off from the truth.

DEC. 8.

To-day was a grand *fête* day, being the anniversary of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and consequently no Spaniard would do any work, although they were not disinclined for a little fighting, and therefore the skirmishing at St. Marcial proceeded with increased activity. At about noon heavy firing was heard in the neighborhood of Renteria. A few days after 5,000 of Loma's troops were sent back from Santander to St. Sebastian and Los Passages for the purpose of reinforcing the garrisons of Irun and Fontarabia, a renewed attack upon these towns being daily expected. I have already mentioned that the Carlists have once more taken possession of the road from Tolosa to Irun, and their outposts extend to within a few hundred yards of the last-named town. It is by this road that the Republican troops must advance, and in attempting to do this yesterday they were opposed by the Carlists, who, under Gens. Egana and Mogrovejo, have massed between Oyarzun and Hernani, and obstructed the progress of the Republicans toward Irun. Altogether, 10,000 men have been landed at St. Sebastian, and are under the command of Gens. Loma, Lascerna, and Blanco.

These are the same troops who came to relieve Irun when the town was besieged by the Carlists, having been withdrawn from before Estella for the purpose. Nothing but the presumption that there is a desire on the part of the Government to prolong this unhappy war as much as possible can account for the haste with which these troops were recalled from Irun, and were forbidden to follow up the victories they had achieved over the Carlists at San Marco, Oyarzun, and St. Marcial, by attacking Tolosa, and pushing down toward the Ebro so as to effect a conjunction with Gen. Moriones in front of Estella. It may possibly have been deemed imprudent to undertake this with the 10,000 or 15,000 troops which Loma then had at his command, but no excuse can be made for leaving so small a garrison in and around Irun. The only supposition is that Gen. Loma was recalled by orders received from Madrid, because the blame cannot be placed upon the Generals in command, as it is evident that if they had committed so grievous an error they would have been immediately replaced, instead of being sent back again to complete the work which was left undone the last time they were here. That the destination of the majority of these troops is Irun I have every reason to believe, for instructions were received here two days ago to provide rations for 8,000 men.

The Republicans have completed their fort at St. Marcial, or rather on the hill immediately behind the monastery. It is a circular fort, built of masonry, and appears to be a very formidable construction, but, of course, if the Carlists can bring their artillery to bear against it a few good shots will knock it to pieces. It is impossible to tell with any degree of certainty where the next engagement will take place, or whether the contending armies will remain quiet for the Winter. One day I get news which causes me to make up my mind to leave immediately for Estella or Tolosa, and a few hours afterward I abandon the idea, fearing that I may miss an important battle in this vicinity. To-day the weather is so stormy that no fighting whatever is going on. It is raining and hailing heavily, and the Bay of Biscay is roaring in a manner which makes one pity the unfortunate mariners and passengers who may be crossing its troubled waters.

DEC. 8—Evening.

The engagement to which I alluded this morning in the neighborhood of Renteria, on the road from St. Sebastian and Tolosa to Irun, was a very important one, and has resulted most favorably for the Carlists, who succeeded in repulsing the Republicans under Gen. Loma, and driving them back to the very walls of St. Sebastian with heavy losses. It is impossible to explain the exact positions occupied by the contending armies without asking the reader to refer to a map upon which the roads and mountains are marked. It is scarcely probable that such a map exists in America. I have never yet seen an accurate map of Spain, and the only way to arrive at the correct geography of the country is to make a skeleton map and fill in the places oneself after passing over the country. Urnieta, which was the scene of the battle of yesterday and to-day is about a mile to the west of the direct road from Tolosa to Irun, and is six miles from St. Sebastian. Starting from Irun in the direction of Tolosa, the road runs in a westerly direction almost parallel with the sea coast, which is about three miles distant—the Guadaloupe Mountains intervening—until it reaches Renteria, which is about five miles from Irun; here the main road divides into two branches. One of these roads leads to Los Passages through a pass in the mountains, and the other branch takes a south-westerly direction to Oyarzun, which is about six miles in a direct line from Irun, and it will be remembered was the scene of the Carlist repulse some weeks back. The road after leaving Oyarzun again takes a westerly direction until it reaches the Republican fortress of Hernani after passing through Astiguragua. At this point it turns abruptly to the south, and passes through Andoan to Tolosa, which is a Carlist stronghold, and is about twenty-five miles by road from Irun. The road which branches off to Los Passages, at Renteria, runs along the sea coast and communicates with St. Sebastian. There is a road also through the foot hills, which leads toward Tolosa from St. Sebastian, and joins the main Tolosa-Irun road near Hernani.

On Monday, the 6th inst., Gen. Loma arrived at St. Sebastian and disembarked 4,000 men, and the following evening Gens. Lascema and Blanco landed six battalions at Los Passages. It must be remembered that the road from Tolosa to Irun, which is joined at Renteria by the road from St. Sebastian and Los Passages, and is the means by which it was intended to bring reinforcements to Irun, is occupied once more by the Carlists, except at Hernani. To allow these troops to pass along the road from Los Passages to Irun, it was necessary to dislodge the Carlists from the neighborhood of Renteria and Oyarzun. To do this Loma attacked Urnieta on the 7th, with 4,000 men, with the intention of forcing his way to Tolosa, and of drawing the Carlists away from behind Irun. He was opposed by the Carlists, with four battalions under Gen. Egana, who replaced Gen. Ceballos, and after six hours' severe fighting was repulsed. Instead of attemping to reach Irun, the Republican troops were withdrawn from Los Passages on the morning of the 8th, and joining Loma at Urnieta the engagement was renewed with increased activity, and fighting continued all day. The Carlists had been reinforced during the night by several battalions of Guipuzcoans, and the troops engaged on the 8th were six battalions of Guipuzcoans, two battalions of Biscayans, and one battalion of Navarese, under the Carlist Generals Egana and Mogranejo. The Republicans had about ten battalions and four small guns, the Carlists fighting without artillery.

The result of the battle was most disastrous for the Republicans, who were totally repulsed on the afternoon of the 8th, and were—as already stated—driven back to St. Sebastian. The bayonet was frequently used, and, therefore, the losses on both sides are very heavy. At least 300 Carlists were killed, including three officers, and the Republican losses were much heavier. I must reserve further particulars until my next. The Carlist enthusiasm is great over this victory, and it is probable that the attack on Irun will be immediately renewed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high, with clear and cool weather in the New-England and the Middle States. Cloudy weather and rain have prevailed in the South Atlantic States during the afternoon, with easterly winds, falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature. Partly cloudy weather and southerly winds prevail in the remaining districts east of the Mississippi River, with less pressure and a slight rise in temperature. The barometer has risen slightly during the evening in the North-west, with clear or fair weather and lower temperature.

The rivers have risen at Cairo and Louisville and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee, generally cloudy weather will prevail, with light rain, easterly or southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, and falling barometer during the day, followed by threatening weather, light rain, and brisk southerly or westerly winds.

For the Middle States and New-England, clear or fair weather, rising temperature and falling barometer during the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly or southerly, and possibly rain in the western and northern portions of the Middle States.

For the North-west and upper lake region, increasing cloudiness and colder weather, stationary or rising barometer, and snow north of Iowa and near Lake Superior.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	33°	28°	3:30 P. M.	40°	34°
6 A. M.	33°	25°	6 P. M.	38°	32°
9 A. M.	35°	26°	9 P. M.	37°	27°
12 M.	38°	33°	12 P. M.	35°	26°

Average temperature yesterday.......28 7/8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......36 1/8°

JUMPED FROM A STEAMER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Last night a passenger on the steamer John L. Hasbrouck, from New-York, named Lynch, while in a state of delirium, jumped into the river, and was drowned. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and had purchased a ticket for Poughkeepsie. His body has not been recovered.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

REPORT OF THE RETURNING BOARD ON THE NOVEMBER CONTEST.

METHOD OF PROCEEDING IN THE CANVASS PRESCRIBED BY LAW—DEFECTIVE CHARACTER OF THE RETURNS—THE WHITE LEAGUE—DESIGNS OF THE ORGANIZATION—RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The Returning Board, in closing its labor of canvassing and compiling the vote of the State given at the election of Nov. 2, last, state that it is but just and proper that the returning officers should give a statement of the difficulties attendant on their labors, and the principles laid down, drawn from law, to direct them in the discharge of their duties. In the first place this election was very loosely conducted by the Commissioners of election, so much so that at not one-tenth of the polls in the State were the forms required by law observed. The law requires that the Supervisors of Registration forward to the returning officers the original list of votes kept by the Commissioners of Election; second, a statement of the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by each; and, third, the tally sheet, all of which the Commissioners of Election are required to furnish to the Supervisors, and they to forward them to the returning officers. In many cases no lists of voters were kept by the Commissioners, or if there were, they were not forwarded to the Returning Board by the Supervisors, and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed or sworn to as the law requires. In many cases there was no statement of the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by them forwarded to the Returning Board, for the reasons that none were furnished by the Commissioners of Election to the Supervisors, and many that were returned were neither signed nor sworn to, and in many cases there were no tally sheets forwarded to the Returning Board to enable them to test the accuracy of the statement of the voter, and in some instances only tally sheets were returned to the Returning Board, without a list of voters or statement of votes, and they not signed or sworn to as the law requires. This being the case, it became necessary that the papers received from the polling places should be carefully examined. There were over 650 polling places in the State, and there was a large list of candidates, so it became a very laborious duty, which occupied the board nearly a month, laboring from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 11 P. M., every day. The law requires that in such canvass and compilation Returning Board officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile the first statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free, and peaceable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting place there has been any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free, and peacable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count, nor compile a statement of votes from such poll or voting-place until statements from all other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled.

The Returning Board officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence at any such poll or voting place.

The board has followed this requirment of the law, as it was their imperative duty to do, and in examining the proceedings of the Commissioners of Election forwarded to it by the Supervisors, when either of the counsel appointed by the political parties objected to the count of any poll, and laid before the board any evidence to sustain such objections, such polls were passed over and not canvassed until the board had compiled the vote from all the polls not objected to. In the progress of the examination, a large number of polls were objected to, including some in twenty-seven of the parishes, and in some of these parishes all of the polls were then objected to. The grounds of objection to some of the polls were the failure of a substantial compliance with the law in conducting the election and making the returns to the Supervisors; to some that the returns of the Commissioners had been changed after they had been made to the Supervisors, and to the far greater number that the voters had been intimidated so that they did not register or vote, or were compelled to vote differently from what they desired. Had the board decided that anything like a strict compliance with the forms of law in holding the election and making the returns to the Supervisors would be required, the effect would have been that so many of the polls would have been thrown out that there would have been no election in the State. The board then adopted a rule that when the Supervisor had returned any evidence showing an election was held, although it only be a tally-sheet unsigned or not sworn to, that, in the absence of fraud or intimidation, it would compile the vote as shown by such evidence or document if it may be called evidence. This decision disposed of a good many protests to the reception of polls; but when substantial forms of law had not been observed, and evidence of fraud or intimidation was produced, the failure of substantial compliance with the forms of law was considered a badge of fraud, and the poll was rejected. We believe this to be a just and reasonable rule, and the board strictly adhered to it.

In the cases of Carroll, St. Helena, and St. James Parishes, where it was charged and proved the returns made by the Commissioners to the Supervisors had been changed after they came into the hands of the Supervisors, the board took evidence to ascertain the true state of the vote, and made the compilation accordingly. The question raised against the greater number of the polls was on the charge of intimidation to prevent voters from voting, and forcing them to vote against their wishes. To establish this charge a great mass of affidavits was taken, some applicable to the whole of the parishes, and some to particular polls; and a mass of counter-affidavits was also filed.

THE WHITE LEAGUE AND ITS OBJECT.

The general facts proved on this point establishes that about May, 1874, a military organization, known as the White League, was established in this State, and permeated every neighborhood. That the object of this organization was to prevent colored men from voting unless they can be controlled to vote the Democratic ticket, and to prevent them from holding office; and further, to compel the Republicans holding office under the present State Government to abdicate their offices, and to prevent the Republican Party in this State from organizing with a view of concentrating their party at the late election, and expel the white Republicans from the State unless they would desist from organizing the Republican Party in this State and withdraw from the active support of that party. The means taken by this White League organization to accomplish the above purposes are shown to have been by threats that, if the colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket, they should be expelled from the plantations on which they were farming, be deprived of their crops, be excluded from renting their lands hereafter, or of being employed and deprived of their rations, or credit to obtain them, and leading colored men were threatened with death if they persisted in organizing the Republican Party, and white Republicans were threatened with personal violence, proscription in business, and socially of themselves and families, and with hanging if they persisted in organizing the party with a view to the late elections. This organization, in armed bands in many parishes in the State, carried their threats of personal violence into effect by killing some Republicans, whipping and ill-treating others, and compelled the parish officers holding office under the present State Government to abdicate their offices. This was particularly the case in all of the Red River parishes, most of the Teche parishes, and in the parishes between the Red and Ouachita rivers. All the above acts, resorted to by this White League organization to carry out their purpose, were clear violations of both State and United States laws, and would subject the perpetrators of these acts to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, so odious are they to the sense of the people. These acts of intimidation which prevented a fair, free, and peaceable election in the Parishes of St. Mary and Grant were so generally overwhelming that the board felt compelled to throw out every box in these parishes, and in many other parishes where there was satisfactory proof that intimidation had been used at designated polls, so as to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable election at such polls, and they were excluded from the compilation, as the law requires. When the friends of a political party, such as the White League organization is toward the Democratic Party, shall clearly and generally violate the laws of the country to control an election in their interests, it is but just and proper that when they are shown to have brought such acts to bear on an election, that they should not be permitted to profit by them, and such is the intention of the law. The board, however, in this case, did not exclude any poll from compilation, except on satisfactory proof that such violation had been perpetrated and that it had the effect of intimidating a sufficient number of voters to change the result of the election. As all these acts to produce intimidation have been perpetrated in favor of the Democratic Party, and against the Republican Party, the polls excluded from compilation generally gave majorities in favor of the Democratic Party, and their exclusion from compilation reduced the vote of that party, and in some instances had the effect of returning representatives and other officers of the opposite party different from the returns made by the Supervisors. This is the natural result of an illegal attempt to accomplish an object, and is no fault of the boards.

THE COMPLAINT OF INTIMIDATION BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The counsel of the Democratic Party protested against the counting of certain polls in the parishes of Natchitoches and Bossier, on the ground that United States troops were expected at the polls on the day of election, or did actually visit the polls on the day of election, in order to assist the United States Marshal to arrest persons charged with violation of the United States law, and that in consequence a great number of Democrats did not attend the polls and vote, for fear of arrest by the United States troops. Even if such facts had been fully proved as alleged, we do not see that there was any violation of the law in United States troops doing so. Certainly a person charged with a crime against the United States law cannot say he is intimidated by the fact that the United States Marshal was trying to arrest him. It is his own fault if he is guilty, and he cannot urge his crime as protection. Persons not conscious of their guilt would not flee from the presence of a United States Marshal and his posse of United States soldiers. This is preposterous, and we did not consider this a good ground of intimidation.

DE SOTO PARISH.

There were no returns of the election from the parish of De Soto by the Supervisor of Registration, as the law required. Persons interested produced the Clerk of the court, with such papers as were by law intrusted to him, and offered them as the returns from the parish. The board decided they could not receive, canvass, and compile such returns. The parties in interest applied to the proper court for a mandamus to compel the board to receive the canvass and compile those returns, but upon trial the court sustained the ruling of the board. The same principle was acted upon in the Terrebonne case. There was no Supervisor in the Parish of Winn, the one appointed for that parish having been expelled from the parish, and an unauthorized person assumed to act. They could not recognize such lawlessness.

The board submits to the Legislature and the people of this State the result of their investigation, with a consciousness that they have properly discharged their trust.

(Signed,) J. MADISON WELLS, President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1874.

The board has adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

THE RESULT.

Gov. Kellogg states that the returns show three Republican and three Democratic members of Congress. The House is nearly, if not quite, a tie, as Ex-Gov. Hahn and other Conservative Republicans will probably remain neutral. The constitutional amendments are declared carried by about 10,000 majority. Bienville Parish, which gave Grant and Kellogg 600 votes in 1872, and Dubuclet no vote this year, is not counted, and Grant Parish, the scene of the Colfax massacre, is also thrown out, though it gave a small Republican majority.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in Pittsburg on Thursday morning was got under control about 1:30 A. M., and was confined to the building in which it originated. The principal losers are Poeneck & Gill, who occupied the upper floor as a mattress factory, the American Garden Variety Theatre and the Wilkins estate, owners of the building. The loss is roughly estimated at $25,000; partially insured.

A fire at Newport, Ky., last night, destroyed Robeson & Co.'s distillery, with its contents, and two small buildings adjoining. The loss on the distillery is $30,000, insurance $6,000, and on the other buildings the loss is $4,000, insurance $1,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 62 Cedar street, occupied by Homer, Lee & Co., printers and engravers. Damage to stock, $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by R. C. Root, stationer; damage by water, $300. The building was damaged to the extent of $200.

A fire occurred at 9:30 o'clock last night in the hat and fur store of Edward Meyer, No. 609 Eighth avenue, causing $2,000 damage to stock, and $300 to building.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the *Enquirer* says it is reported there that a collision occurred between the whites and blacks at Versailles, Thursday evening, in which two negroes were killed and others wounded. Two whites are probably mortally wounded. The affair originated in the sportive shooting of fire crackers between the two parties. A white man passing on horseback was annoyed by the firing and discharged a revolver, which was followed by indiscriminate firing on both sides. The negroes were driven for refuge into a house, which the whites set fire to and compelled their surrender. All the negroes were arrested and quiet was restored.

CUTTING AFFRAYS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—This afternoon, during a fight in a beer saloon on Hope and Girard avenues, James Kennedy was stabbed in two places and seriously injured. Charles Mauch was also stabbed in the left leg. This evening Jacob Wegan was seriously cut in the left thigh by James Kane. The affair occurred in a tavern. Kane was arrested.

STABBING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—During a quarrel this morning between John Wagner and Albert Kessler, the former was cut in the abdomen by the latter, causing the intestines to protrude. Kessler was arrested.

ATTACK ON A COLORED MAN IN PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 25.—About 8 o'clock to-night James Vreeland, colored, was attacked by a gang of white men, who tried to rob him, near the Erie Depot. He ran, and they followed and tried to shoot him. Finally he stabbed one of his assailants, Robert Babcock, in the neck, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound. A great crowd then chased Vreeland, threatening to lynch him, but he concealed himself in a house and sent for the Police, to whom he surrendered himself. The Police also arrested Charles Titus, one of Vreeland's assailants. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

GARIBALDI'S FRENCH CAMPAIGN.

REPLY TO THE ASSEMBLY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Garibaldi has written a letter in reply to the statements contained in the recent report of the Investigating Committee of the French Assembly on the Army of the East. Garibaldi blames Gen. Bourbaki for not communicating with him, and asserts that he opposed Manteuffel to the last extremity. In the same letter Garibaldi makes a bitter attack upon the French priesthood.

VIRGINIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874.

Our General Assembly adjourned to-day for the Christmas recess, which is nominally to continue only until next Monday, 28th instant, but which will doubtless last (for lack of a quorum to transact business) until the beginning of the new year. Indeed, for the greater portion of members, the holidays began last week. There was not a quorum in either branch when the body adjourned to-day, and in the Senate there were only three members, one of whom was called to the chair, the second moved an adjournment, and the third voted it! Of those heroic three Senators, strange to tell, one was Mr. George W. Graham, who is said to be the principal witness for the prosecution of Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, who is charged with having sold an appointment to a naval cadetship to Dr. Beatty, of this county, for young Schoolcraft, the Doctor's ward. When Mr. Graham was wanted before the committee at Washington, he could not be found; but he denies that he has been skulking. He states that he has been away on leave to attend to his private affairs, and that, within the past few days, he has passed twice through Washington City without concealment. He says that he is ready to obey any proper summons to appear before the House Committee, and will freely tell all he knows about the matter. In the Senate here there is talk of a committee to investigate Mr. Graham's connection with the transaction; but he says that he is not afraid of the closest scrutiny.

A very striking development of this session of the General Assembly is that while there are very few Republican members, there is what may be called a very strong "opposition." In fact, it is now clearly revealed that on many of the main matters of local as well as of national legislation, Kemper, the Conservative Governor of Virginia, is at wide and bitter variance with a large and able portion of the Conservative legislators. And the combative and aggressive character of Gov. Kemper but serves to make this mutual antagonism between himself and many of his late supporters the more evident. He is a man of pronounced opinions, which he dares avow with emphasis, and fight for with vigor. He is for retaining and more strictly enforcing the present State inspections of tobacco, in which he is opposed by nearly all the representatives of towns and cities, together with some from the rural districts. He is for refunding the State debt, under a contract with the American Bond Funding and Banking Company of London, at four per cent. interest, the company to have the power to enforce the contract by *mandamus* from Federal or State courts, while nine-tenths of the legislators and people are opposed to all schemes of the kind. He is for making large concessions to Maryland on the boundary and oyster questions, while all Eastern Virginia, reinforced by other sections, is for strictly holding to the ancient metes and bounds of the Old Dominion. And so on, through nearly every matter of public interest, this difference between the executive and legislative departments makes itself strikingly manifest, and it will result this Winter in some fierce struggles between the adherents of His Excellency and the "opposition."

The annual report of the First Auditor of the State is just out. The total amount of taxes assessed for 1874 is $2,459,854 61, of which $1,267,430 29 is on real estate, $394,710 99 on personal property, $540,983 33 on licenses, and $256,730 on polls, of which last the whites pay $157,776, and the negroes $98,954. Of the total taxes assessed the City of Richmond has to pay $315,733 88. The county and other levies (no returns having been received in many cases) aggregate $1,405,434 88. This, added to the State tax, makes a total taxation for 1874 of $3,865,289 49, which is a little over $15 per capita on the white and colored males of the State assessed for taxation. The report makes a good showing in regard to the comparative pauperism of the negroes, the paupers provided for being 1,287 whites and 1,077 negroes—the total amount expended for the maintenance of both being $74,904 30. The marriages in the State for the year (excepting four counties and the cities of Norfolk and Lynchburg, from which no returns have been received,) numbered 10,179; the births, 36,230; and the deaths, 16,045. The commissions for collecting the revenue of 1873 were $58,281 33; and the total decrease in the assessed value of the property of the State for 1873, as compared with that of 1860, is put at $59,093,758 42!

In referring to the capitation tax, the Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day says, editorially:

"It will surprise some of our readers to learn, as they may from Auditor Taylor's annual report, that 57,784 negroes out of a total of 98,071 pay a capitation tax of $1 to the State—or, in other words, pay $57,784 into the Treasury. We had not supposed that the negroes paid that much on property, and on their heads, both counted together. Of the whites, 130,955 out of a total of 152,292 pay the capitation tax. One white in 7¼ is delinquent, while one negro in 2½ is delinquent."

The fact is, however, that the payment of this capitation tax (which is applied wholly to the support of the public free schools) is made a condition precedent to the right to send children to the free schools, and the negroes pay the tax simply to get their children in the schools.

The State Board of Education has to-day made apportionment No. 1 of the school fund for the scholastic year 1874-75. This apportionment is made to the whole State, at the rate of twenty-five cents per capita for a school population (between five and twenty-one years) of 438,557, and aggregates $109,639 25. There are usually four, and sometimes five, similar apportionments during the year.

The Winter, so far, has been remarkably mild here, no snow to speak of having fallen.

Richmond is still lagging in her industries, under the crippling effects of the financial troubles of last year. The tobacco trade, however, has been very brisk, stimulated by the bad crops of this year, and the sales of manufactured tobacco here for October and November of this year exceed those of any like period of which we have any record yet.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* from Chester, Ill., says, Jacob and William Fisher and Amos Young, of Ellis Grove, Randolph County, made a murderous assault upon Dr. P. Roberts last night. Roberts took refuge in the store of Chris Beare, and Young, who is a notorious desperado, followed with the intention of killing him. Beare ordered Young to leave the premises, which he refused to do, and threatened to shoot Beare and his son, whereupon Joseph Beare, Jr., shot Young, killing him instantly.

A VERDICT OF MURDER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The jury in the case of John Johnson, on trial for the murder of Andrew Johnson, near this city, last August, returned a verdict, last night, of murder in the first degree. The prisoner will probably receive sentence next week.

SUICIDE LAST NIGHT.

At midnight Mary McGlegagan, aged fifty, committed suicide by hanging herself with a clothes-line to the door of her bedroom, at No. 326 East Fourteenth street. The motive for the act could not be learned.

WASHINGTON.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE IN TRANSPORTING GOODS IN BOND.

INGENIOUS DEVICES ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER—FALSE DOORS IN SEALED CARS—CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM—THE MILITARY COMMANDER IN LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—The latest report from the special agents on the Northern frontier, who are examining cars containing merchandise transported in bond, shows still more conclusively than the first the necessity for strict watch being maintained along the border. It has been discovered, among other things, that one large firm had arranged a false door on each of their cars, so fixed that by removing two screws goods could be taken out without interfering with the seal lock. It has also been discovered that some consignors of wheat in bulk delay their trains in Canada to put the wheat in bags. One train was delayed the other day by the officers because it had been stopped for this purpose, and the law forbids any change of form in bonded merchandise during the transit. A telegraphic order was sent from here releasing the train, since it appeared that in this instance no fraud on the revenue was intended; but strict orders are given to enforce the law hereafter in this respect. It is certain that some measures must be taken to prevent further loss to the Government by frauds committed during the transportation of goods in bond, and if the Government cannot be otherwise protected it is held to be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit wholly the shipment of bonded goods.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The friends of civil-service reform are made hopeful by the general improvement of feeling among the Republicans in Congress, that the system that has been put on trial may be recognized by law, and that the necessary appropriations, which were refused last year, may be granted this year. There is, thus far this session, apparently less opposition to the new system than heretofore, and the willingness of Republicans to harmonize and unite renders it quite possible that a separation of the civil-service appointments from party politics, which is certainly supported by a majority of Republicans in Congress, may be agreed upon by the whole party. In this case the reform system would receive a new impetus, and would be easily and rigidly enforced.

THE SYSTEM OF APPRAISING IN CHICAGO.

The report of one of the Appraisers sent from New-York to examine the methods of appraisement at the Chicago Custom-house, has been received at the Treasury Department. The report is confined to the system now in operation, and says, as at present conducted, there is nothing to criticise in the method of appraisements. Mr. Blodgett, Chief of the Customs Division, has accepted the report as satisfactory, and there is no reason to expect that there will again be room for complaint on account of differences between appraisals at New-York and Chicago.

THE MILITARY COMMAND IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The change in commanders at New-Orleans, which is understood to be in contemplation, has no political significance, and is not dictated by any dissatisfaction with the conduct of Gen. Emory, either as an officer or a private gentleman. The attitude of the Government toward affairs in Louisiana is unchanged. There is no more and no less determination to sustain the Kellogg Government than has existed ever since Kellogg was made Governor. The responsibility for sustaining him in his office rests now, as it did a year ago, with Congress. The insinuations of the Louisiana people here that Emory is to be displaced because of his sympathy with the Conservatives and his personal and family relations with the ex-rebels, are disgraceful to their authors. Gen. Emory is an old man, who remained true to the flag against influences which led other officers into the rebel service, and who has earned, by a great many years of faithful service to the Government, an easier position than the command he now holds. A change, it is understood, will be acceptable to him. The proposition is not new, but has been under consideration for some time, and at first Gen. Sheridan was thought of to send to New-Orleans, while fresh troubles there are possible any time. There is now no reason to expect that troops will have to be employed to keep the peace or maintain Kellogg. The subject will be again before the Senate after the holidays, when the resolution concerning Pinchback's election will be taken up, and there will certainly be no disturbances pending the discussion in that body.

FRENCH JOURNALS.

The Paris *Figaro* recently gave a list of all the newspapers in France, with circulation and opinions: The number of Conservative journals is set down at 316,330 copies, against 268,730 Republican sheets. There are 155 papers in favor of the Septennate, 100 Legitimist, 81 Bonapartist, and 226 Republican and Radical journals. Of all the provincial papers *Le Bonhomme Normand*, printed at Caen, prints the most copies—40,000. It is a non-political paper, excepting during elections. Next come the *Petit Lyonnais* and *Petit Marseillais*, two Radical papers, with a circulation of 30,000 each. Then the Bonapartist *Messager du Midi*, 15,000; *L'Echo du Nord*, Republican, 14,000; *La Gironde*, Republican, 11,500; *L'Ami de la Vérité*, Legitimist, 7,000.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the clothing store of Solomon Scheyer, No. 88 Bowery, was entered by burglars, who forced open the front door and carried off about $500 worth of ready-made clothing. Officer Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, from information received by him yesterday afternoon, arrested Frank Burns, of No. 132 Leonard street, and Michael Barom, of No. 163 Eldridge street, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary, and in their possession found one-half of the stolen property. He also arrested Frank J. Clark, a well-known thief, and Mary Shandley, whom he found at No. 271 Broome street. In their apartments the officer found six overcoats, a portion of the property stolen from Mr. Scheyer's store. The prisoners were locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock this morning Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a squad of Police, made a raid on the lager beer saloon in the basement of No. 50 Bleecker street, kept by Capt. Paul Unger, which is alleged to be a resort for disorderly characters of both sexes, who have given great offense by their nightly orgies. The descent was made on a warrant issued by Justice Murray, on complaint of the Police. The proprietor and two females and thirty-eight men, found in the place, were arrested. They were all locked up in the Mulberry Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

BURGLARY IN SOUTH STREET.

During Thursday night, a clothing store in South street, near Peck slip, was entered by burglars, and robbed of over $1,000 worth of clothing. The burglars entered the place by forcing open a side door, and packed up the goods in three large trunks, which they carted off on a truck. Notwithstanding the fact that the burglars must have spent considerable time in the store, they were not discovered by the Police, and no clue to the thieves or the stolen property has been obtained.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

OPTICAL METHOD OF DETERMINING THE VELOCITY OF PROJECTILES.

No more difficult practical problem has ever been attempted than that of determining with accuracy the rate of motion through the air of projectiles thrown at high velocities. Yet this is a problem which, in theory, is one of the simplest possible. Theoretically, the range of a cannon-shot fired horizontally over a horizontal plane, should, by an easy calculation, give with precision the velocity of projection; and in the case of a shot fired perpendicularly upward, the time occupied in the ascent and return should lead to the same result with equal facility. In point of fact, however, so enormous is the resistance opposed by the atmosphere to bodies moving rapidly through it, and so difficult is it to eliminate the effects of this resistance in the case of any particular body, that the actual velocity of such a body at any given point of its trajectory cannot be deduced by theory with any certainty whatever. If, therefore, we are to acquire any positive knowledge in regard to this subject, it must be attained by methods purely experimental. It is now about a century and a half since the first attempts were made to ascertain, by direct experiment, the velocity of a missile thrown from a gun. The principle on which these earliest experiments were founded may be stated as follows: From the known laws of force and motion it is known that when a moving body strikes against another at rest, but free to move in the same direction, neither being elastic, the two, after impact, proceed together with a velocity as much diminished as the mass of matter is increased. Thus, if a cannon-ball be fired into a heavy block of wood many times exceeding it in weight, and suspended so as to swing freely in the manner of a pendulum, the united mass of ball and wood will move after the blow with a velocity sufficiently moderate to admit of measurement; and if this measured velocity be multiplied by the number expressing the ratio of the entire mass moved to that of the ball alone, the product will be the velocity of the ball before the impact. In this illustration we have described, substantially, the actual form of the apparatus employed in the early experiments on the velocity of projectiles above referred to. The ballistic pendulum of Benjamin Robins was nothing but a suspended mass of wood, firm enough to resist being shattered by the ball, and soft enough to allow the ball to be imbedded in it. It carried an index beneath it which traversed, in the swing of the pendulum, a graduated arc, pushing before it a sliding register index, which it left at the highest point. It was this register, showing how high the mass had been lifted in its swing, which afforded the means of determining its initial velocity at the moment of impact, and thus, by consequence, that of the projectile.

The apparatus of Robins is liable to the objection of a want of the necessary delicacy. But it is defective in other respects. A portion of the force of the ball is expended in penetrating the block, another portion possibly in distorting its own figure, and another still in generating heat. All this, whatever it may amount to, is unaccounted for in the motion of the pendulum, and to that extent the deduced velocity of the projectile must be below the truth.

It is obvious from the nature of the case that the ballistic pendulum is only suited to determine velocities at some distance from the gun. If placed near the muzzle it is liable to be acted on not only by the impact of the shot, but also by the blast of the issuing gases. To obviate this difficulty the expedient was suggested by Count Rumford of making the gun itself a pendulum; by which means, on the principle that action and reaction must be equal, the measured recoil of the gun will serve to determine indirectly the velocity of the ball expelled from its mouth. Here again there are sources of uncertainty; for the inertia of the powder, (converted into gas,) as well as that of the shot, contributes to the recoil, so that the deduced velocity of the projectile is only an approximation to the truth.

Rude as all these contrivances may seem to us now, they were for nearly a century the only means known for investigating this difficult problem. The later discovery of the relation between magnetism and electricity, by suggesting methods of direct measurement, gave an entirely new aspect to the question. It is, nevertheless, a little remarkable that the electro-magnet had been well known for more than ten years, and had even been successfully applied to the uses of the telegraph, before its possible usefulness in experimental ballistics seems to have occurred to any experimenter. To the ingenious Wheatstone is due the credit of having first suggested and practically realized the idea of an electro-chronoscope capable of recording and measuring the minute intervals of time occupied by a cannon ball in passing between two points comparatively near to each other. His contrivance consisted of a revolving cylinder, on the surface of which rested a tracer capable of producing a slight mark. When prepared for experiment, this tracer was withdrawn by an electro-magnet, the actuating circuit of which consisted in part of a wire screen placed in the path of the projectile. A second similar screen was placed at a suitable distance further on. When the shot passed the first screen the circuit was broken; when it passed the second, the circuit was re-established. With the rupture of the circuit the tracer fell on the cylinder, and with its removal the tracer was instantly withdrawn. The mark on the cylinder measured the time of flight from screen to screen; and as the velocity of rotation of the cylinder was known, this time could be expressed in a fraction of a second. This fraction and the distance between the screens furnish the means of computing the velocity of the shot per second. In theory this contrivance is perfect. In practice it fails to give satisfactory results for two reasons, viz.: First, the uncertain time necessary to magnetize the cores of the electro-magnet; and, secondly, a sluggishness of action arising from the inertia of the armature.

A mode of marking, free from liability to error from these sources, was suggested in 1843 by Prof. Henry, then of Princeton and now of the Smithsonian Institution, in which it was proposed to employ the secondary spark from an induction coil instead of a mechanical tracer. This suggestion has since been followed up by a number of inventors, whose contrivances will be presently mentioned; but, when a high velocity of rotation is given to the cylinder, the expedient becomes practically unavailable, or its use is, at any rate, attended with a degree of uncertainty which renders its results untrustworthy, in consequence of the multiple character of the electric spark. It was stated by Mr. Deprez, in a paper read before the French Association at Lille, in August last, that he had been compelled to abandon the attempt to construct upon this principle a satisfactory chronoscope for determining the progressive acceleration of a cannon-shot within the bore of the gun, and to return to the electro-magnet, because he found every spark recorded on the cylinder many times. This statement is in harmony with the very remarkable results recently obtained by Prof. Mayer, and described a few weeks since in these notes.

Chronoscopes recording by means of the induction spark, have, however, been successful when the velocity of motion of the surface on which the record is made has not succeeded three metres to the second. The first instrument on which this method was employed, was the invention of Capt. Martin De Brettes, of the French Artillery, and was introduced in 1858. He first applied the method to a pendulum which discharged sparks upon a graduated limb before which it swung. Afterward, instead of a pendulum, he made use of a body falling vertically in front of a plane surface, the sparks passing to this surface from the body in different parts of its trajectory; but he finally adopted the rotating cylinder, as permitting a greater protraction of the experiment. The cylinder is, indeed, indispensable, in case a projectile is to be followed throughout its entire trajectory, since a pendulum or a falling body can hardly give the measure of more than a fraction of a second; whereas a cylinder revolving on a helical axis, which gradually displaces it longitudinally, allows the observation to be continued through any desired length of time. For a rotating cylinder this inventor subsequently substituted a fixed cylinder standing with its axis vertical, the marker revolving round it and gradually descending. Another form of the cylinder chronoscope, which has met with even a higher degree of success, is that of Capt. F. P. E. Schultz, of the French Artillery. The peculiarity of this invention is that it employs a vibrating diapason, maintained in action by electro-magnetism, to trace a sinuous line on the surface of the revolving cylinder, the successive sinuosities marking equal minute intervals of time, and thus making the indications of the instrument independent of the velocity of rotation. Other forms of rotating electro-chronoscopes have been constructed by Prof. Bashforth, of Woolwich, in England, and Prof. Gloesener, of Liege, in Belgium. But earlier than any of these, and in its day the most popular, as having been the first great improvement on the rude device of Robbins, was the electro-ballistic pendulum of Navez, a Captain of the Belgian Artillery. This, as its name implies, is in form a pendulum, but its length is only five or six inches. It traverses in its swing a semicircular arc, carrying with it an index which, by the action of an electro-magnet, may be stopped at any point of the scale, without interrupting the course of the pendulum. To prepare the instrument for experiment, the pendulum is raised to the horizontal position, and held there by an electro-magnet. The circuit of this magnet is broken by the projectile in passing the first wire screen, and that of the magnet which stops the index is indirectly closed by the rupture of the second. This second screen is in the circuit of a third electro-magnet which sustains a little weight. The rupture of the circuit drops this weight, and it is the fall of the weight which closes the circuit of the second magnet. The interval of time measured embraces not only that of the projectile in passing from screen to screen, but also that of the fall of the weight. This latter, however, is a constant, and is eliminated by means of a preliminary experimental determination of its value, made by breaking the circuits of both magnets at once.

A simpler and better electro-ballistic pendulum was subsequently invented and brought into extensive use by Major (now Colonel) J. G. Benton, of the United States Army. In this there are two pendulums suspended one behind the other from the same axis of motion, traversing, also, as in the case of the Navez pendulum, a graduated semicircular arc. The pendulum next the arc carries a movable point directed toward the arc, and the outer one has a projection adapted to drive this point against the limb as the two pass each other in swinging. In experimenting, the pendulums are both raised to the horizontal position at opposite extremities of the limb, and are held there by independent electro-magnets. One of them is dropped by the rupture of the first screen, and the other by that of the second. The mark left at the point of meeting serves to determine the difference between the times of release.

Such have been the methods heretofore devised and put into use for determining the velocity of swiftly moving projectiles. They all of them turn practically at last upon the measurement of minute intervals of time. These intervals are so exceedingly minute that the possible errors arising from mechanical imperfections, or from the sluggishness of action of magnets, may often bear a sensible proportion to the intervals themselves, so that the conclusions deduced from them may be materially erroneous. A method has been recently proposed by Mr. Marcel Deprez, of Paris, for the solution of this difficult problem, in which these sources of error are substantially eliminated. In this no screens are set up for the projectile to break, and no mechanically recording apparatus is employed to register the instants of its passage through any fixed points of its trajectory; but the projectile having been made conspicuous by means of a brilliantly-burning fuse, as, for instance, of magnesium, is observed through a telescope; and the eye, aided by a most ingenious optical contrivance, may be said to read its velocity directly. It is to be understood that, previously to the observation, the path which the projectile will pursue will have been ascertained, by calculation or otherwise, nearly enough to enable the observer to give to his instrument such a direction that this path will cross its field. He then places himself in a convenient position, and at a suitable distance from the path, and establishes his telescope with its axis in a plane, at right angles to the trajectory. In order to determine with exactness his true distance from the projectile at the moment of observation, a second observer with a second telescope is placed in the same plane on the opposite side of the trajectory, and the distance between the two, with their difference of level, is accurately measured. The telescope has two tubes and two object glasses, but it has only one eye piece. In place of the other eye piece is substituted a mirror, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, which throws the rays of this second telescope into the first, where another mirror of transparent glass reflects the image to the eye without intercepting the rays from the first objective. Two images of the same object are therefore seen at once; but these, when the object is fixed, and the optic axes of both objectives are parallel and in the plane of reflection, are simply superposed and form but one. But if one of the objectives is displaced from this plane, both images will appear, and in case the displacement is continuous and vibratory, the second image will dance up and down. If the object observed is moving in a right line, the image formed by the fixed objective will describe a straight path across the field, but the apparent path presented by the other will be sinuous, and will cross the first at certain intervals, which intervals will be equal if the vibrations of the moving objective are isochronous. The apparatus which we are endeavoring to describe derives its usefulness from the manner in which these principles are applied in its construction. One of the objectives is kept in rapid vibration, by means of an acoustic diapason maintained in action by an electro-magnet. The vibrations of such a diapason are absolutely isochronous, and furnish the most exact method known of dividing time into equal minute intervals. When the projectile crosses the field of view, such is the rapidity of its flight that the eye is incapable of marking its progress; but owing to two facts in the physiology of vision, viz., instantaneousness of perception and persistency of sensation, its path is seen though it is itself invisible. It is seen, in fact, in two forms simultaneously, the one a brilliant straight line, the other a brilliant sinuous curve, crossing the straight line at equal intervals. The telescope is provided in the focus of its objective with a system of vertical and parallel spider lines, at known distances from each other, like those of a transit instrument. It is easy to count how many of the intersections of the curve and straight line fall between two of these, as the number of such will hardly exceed four or five. This gives us a measure of time. Then, as by the aid of the observations made simultaneously from the second station the distance of the projectile from the instrument may be trigonometrically calculated, and the focal length of the telescope itself is already known, the distance passed over by the projectile in the time measured is found by simple proportion. Suppose, for example, that the focal length is one foot, the distance of the projectile 1,000 feet, and the space between the spider lines one-tenth of an inch. The portion of the trajectory observed will then be 1,000 times one-tenth of an inch, or eight and a third feet. If the diapason makes 250 double vibrations per second, the intervals between the intersections of the sinuous line and the straight line will represent the five-hundredth parts of a second; and if three of these be observed between two adjacent spider lines, the velocity of the projectile per second will be 1,389 feet. If the space between two spider lines does not embrace an exact number of the time-measuring intervals, the fractional excess must be estimated, and this can be done by a practiced observer to within about one-tenth of an interval, especially if the count commence from a point (which will usually be found) where a spider line and an intersection nearly or quite coincide.

Admirable as this contrivance appears to be, Mr. Deprez has proposed a modification of it which is still better. He would replace the vibrating object glass of the second telescope by a set of five or more object glasses set in the circumference of a disk turning on a central pivot so as to bring these glasses successively in front of the telescope tube. Supposing this disk to be rapidly rotated, while the telescope is directed toward any distant and brilliant motionless object, such as a star, the image presented will be that of a bright line crossing the field and fixed in position. If the object itself is in rapid motion, there will be a series of such fixed lines parallel to each other, one for each of the rotating lenses which passes while the object continues to be in the field; and there will be also another fixed line crossing these, produced by the immovable lens of the principal telescope. The number of intersections of this last by the former which fall between two adjacent spider lines, will be as before, the measure of time; but for this purpose the rate of revolution of the system of lenses must be accurately known.

The form of the apparatus of Mr. Deprez here described suggests, however, a means of solving the problem under consideration, which shall leave nothing to mere estimate in determining fractional intervals of time. If the axis of rotation of the disk carrying the lenses is in the same plane with the axes of the two telescopes, the lenses themselves in their revolution will cross that plane at right angles. The linear image of a fixed star produced by them will accordingly be parallel to the spider lines in the focus. But when a luminous projectile moving horizontally is the object observed, its images will be lines inclined to the spider lines, and the angle of inclination will depend on the relative velocity of the rotating disk and the body observed. In fact, if a rectangle be constructed, having its adjacent sides proportional to these two velocities, the diagonal will give the position of the apparent path. Mr. Deprez proposes, therefore, to introduce into the system of spider lines in the focus of his instrument two additional lines, each passing through the centre of the field, and capable of being moved in azimuth by the observer. One of these is to be brought to parallelism with the path as presented by the fixed objective, and the other with the multiple paths exhibited by the rotating system. A graduated circle seen in the field, or external to the instrument, will then measure the angle between these threads, and the calculation of the velocity of flight will be a simple affair of plane trigonometry.

It is true that the duration of the image upon the retina is not sufficient to permit the adjustment of these lines with accuracy in a single experiment; but, on the assumption that successive cannon-shots present aspects substantially identical, the true positions may be found by a series of trials.

One further improvement which has not yet been suggested, but which seems still to be possible, would remove even this last difficulty. If in place of the observer's eye were substituted a photographic plate, and if the intensity of the light or the power of the optical apparatus were made sufficient to produce a permanent impression of a phenomenon so fleeting, a single experiment would suffice to determine the velocity of a projectile with all but absolute accuracy. This would necessitate the conducting of the experimentation by night, and would perhaps require a higher degree of sensitiveness in the photographic coating than has yet been attained. It is worthy of mention, however, as among the obvious possibilities of the future.

F. A. P. B.

GARIBALDI AND GEN. BOURBAKI'S ARMY.

The report by the committee of inquiry on Garibaldi's expedition in the East of France, during the late war, has, as already briefly mentioned by telegraph, been distributed to the Deputies of the Assembly. The conclusions of the document are as follows: "Gen. Garibaldi did not even attempt to defend against the Prussians, for a day or even an hour, the passage of the mountains to the north of Dijon, the guard of which had been confided to him. Proofs are furnished, notwithstanding the allegations of his staff, that he was informed minutely of all the movements of the enemy, so that if he did not fight, in spite of his promises, he abstained with a deliberate intention. Ricciotti, charged to watch the enemy, hastened to return to Dijon, when he learned for certain that Gen. De Manteuffel was about to advance, and avoided, with great dexterity, remaining in the defiles which he was to defend. In the next place, Gen. Garibaldi kept the Government in the most complete ignorance of the events going on around Dijon. It is proved that he had at his disposal sufficient means to impede the march of the enemy, or even stay it, but he did nothing; and the fact must be noted that a few days' delay in the advance of Gen. De Manteuffel would have sufficed for the French army to have been placed out of danger. A French officer who had acted thus would certainly have been brought to trial. If Garibaldi had been a French General we should have asked you to send the report and the documents accompanying it to the Minister of War for consideration as to whether Garibaldi should not be brought before a court-martial, for having intentionally and without fighting, abandoned to the enemy positions which he had received the mission to defend."

FRENCH THRIFT.

The *Pictorial World* has the following: "It has been said that nothing is ever lost or thrown away in Paris, and this saying has received a curious exemplification in the published statement of what becomes of the fallen leaves raked up in the public grounds of this great city. All dead leaves, broken branches, &c., are always carefully removed, and are never allowed to accumulate on the ground, and recently we have been told what becomes of them. The dead leaves of the Palais Royal Garden belong by right to the person who has leased the Café de la Rotunde and the four pavilions, and who has also purchased the right to let out the chairs, to collect the ice from the fountain, &c., for all of which privileges he pays about 17,000f. per annum; he sells the leaves to one M. Sacristain, who makes manure of them. The leaves of the Tuileries Garden are much prized by horticulturists because they contain a great many leaves from the plane tree, which are valuable covering for seed plots. This one garden produces from eighty to 100 cart-loads of dead leaves annually. Those from the Luxembourg Garden are preserved by the Administration, and are packed away to be used in Winter for covering tropical plants. The leaves of the Champs Elysées and from the other promenades are sent out to Passy to be used in the Government hot-houses there.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

THE QUESTION OF ENGRAVING A NEW BANK ISSUE.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COUNTERFEITING—SEVEN OUT OF NINE DENOMINATIONS IMITATED—COUNTERFEIT NOTES OF NEW-YORK AND OTHER NATIONAL BANKS AT PRESENT IN CIRCULATION—WITHDRAWING VERSUS RE-ENGRAVING—ARGUMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND THE PRINTING BUREAU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874.

The Controller of the Currency, in his annual report, takes ground against the engraving and printing of a new series of national bank notes, and gives the reasons why he considers a change unnecessary. His views and those entertained in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving on this subject, it is needless to say, are widely different. The engravers of the bureau think it highly important for the protection of the bank notes against counterfeiting that they be re-engraved. The replies made by the Printing Bureau to some of the statements of the Controller are exceedingly interesting, containing much information on a subject concerning which but little is generally known, and which, partly, no doubt, because of its mystery, has great attraction for most readers. Speaking of the bank-note plates the Controller says:

"A small number of impressions only has been printed from the plates of the denomination of 1s and 2s, and of 20s, 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s. The average number of impressions printed from the $5 plates does not exceed 4,000, while the number printed from the $10 plates is considerably less. The Controller is informed by engravers that the plates from which the National Bank notes are printed are capable of printing 30,000 impressions before they will be rendered unfit for use. The plates of all denominations are, therefore, with few exceptions, in good condition, and with care a large number of impressions may be printed from them before evidence of wear will become apparent."

This statement the bureau people say is true, but they claim that the question is not raised as to the wear of the plates. If that were the question it would be easy for the Controller to have his plates hardened, and then, instead of printing 30,000 impressions from each, he could print 100,000. "The fact is," says the statement of the Printing Bureau, "the whole issue of national currency has suffered more or less by the counterfeiter's art. Seven out of nine denominations have been counterfeited. On the other hand the legal tenders—present issue, series of 1869—have not been counterfeited, except in two denominations out of nine. The style and character of the engraving on the bank notes are calculated to invite and facilitate the attempt of the counterfeiter, while the paper is a commercial article, and can be bought at any stationer's."

The Controller refers to the counterfeit of the five-dollar note of the Traders' National Bank, of Chicago, which has recently appeared, and says that the genuine notes of this issue are being retired in pursuance of law, as fast as they are redeemed, and that at the present time but little more than $50,000 of them are in circulation. The bureau officers speak of this as one of the most skillful and dangerous of the counterfeit notes. In many respects the engraving is superior in its execution to the original work, and is liable to deceive the most skillful experts. This excellent counterfeit has already been altered to suit the Bank of Chicago. Even with the exercise of the greatest skill and labor on the part of the counterfeiters, it would require at least from one to two years to execute the plates containing the vignettes, lettering, and geometric lathe-work, the latter being done by hand. In the first plate he omits the title of the bank, and consequently has the facsimile for the counterpart of the issue of all fives of the National bank-notes, representing the moneyed value of $130,407,655, the amount outstanding at the date of the Controller's report. The counterfeiter having completed his plate, it is only the work of a few hours to make copies by the Smee battery, or by the transfering press. He then at his leisure engraves the name or names of the banks whose notes he wishes to counterfeit, and can go through the whole list of national banks at his convenience. So it is with the one hundred dollar note, which is one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued. The counterfeiter, after completing the plates, leaving a blank on the face for the name of the bank, engraves the title on different pieces of steel by a second operation similar to that followed by the old State Bank of Ohio, and thus issues counterfeits on the Central National Bank of the City of New-York, the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, and the First National Bank of Boston, the notes having a wide circulation.

The notes of the national banks comprise nine distinct designs. The number of plates duplicated signifes nothing, and the nine forms constitute the whole issue of the 2,027 banks. The duplication for a set of bank plates is a mere mechanical operation; the dies once engraved, a whole set can be thrown off by the transfer press in a day, after which the title of the bank is inserted. Counterfeiting national currency notes is a profitable business to the counterfeiter, for as soon as a denomination is successfully counterfeited and the attention of the public called to the bogus issue, he has simply to change the name and location for any of the remaining national banks. One not an expert is almost sure to receive more or less of the counterfeit national currency notes in the ordinary course of business—a fact that many of our people can testify to. Of the $20 notes, a large number of excellent counterfeits are in circulation, as follows:

The Oneida National Bank of Utica.
The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York.
The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.
The Market National Bank of New-York.
The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
The City National Bank of Utica.
The National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York.
The First National Bank of Indianapolis.
The First National Bank of Portland.

Also, $5 notes on the Concord National Bank of Concord, altered to $20 notes.

Counterfeit $10 notes of the following banks are in circulation:

The Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie.
The Central National Bank of Rome.
The American National Bank of New-York.
The Flour City National Bank of Rochester.
The Third National Bank of Philadelphia.
The Marine National Bank of New-York.
The First National Bank of Lockport.
The Mutual National Bank of Troy.
The Union National Bank of New-York.
The Auburn City National Bank.
The First National Bank of Philadelphia.
The Market National Bank of New-York.
The City National Bank of Poughkeepsie.
The National Bank of the State of New-York.
The First National Bank of Poughkeepsie.
The Saratoga National Bank of Waterford.
The Albany City National Bank.
The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago.
The First National Bank of Red Hook.
The Highland National Bank of Newburg.
The Traders' National Bank of Syracuse.

Of the $2 counterfeits we have in circulation notes of the following banks:

The Westchester County National Bank.
The Marine National Bank of New-York.
The Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
The Market National Bank of New-York.
The National Union Bank of Linderpark.
The St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York.
The National Bank of Rhode Island, of Newport.
The National Union Bank of Kinderhook, and others.

The Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee, consisting of John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, J. H. Robinson, L. D. Moore, and P. Hammond, for the destruction of counterfeit plates, and no other committee has ever since been appointed for that purpose. The committee met and reported on Oct. 15, 1870, that among other plates, fractional currency, &c., melted at the navy-yard, they destroyed the following national currency plates:

$5—Face unfinished, captured from John McLees.
$5—Tint unfinished, captured from Charles Ulrich.
$10—Face, national currency, title of bank omitted, one piece.
$10—Face, back, tint, and seal, First National Bank of Philadelphia, four pieces.
$10—National currency, title of bank omitted; also a plate with title, "The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, three pieces."
$20—Face, back, tint, and seal, the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, four pieces.
$20—Face, back, tint, and seal, First —— City of New-York, four pieces.
$50—Back of national note, vignette, Departure of the Pilgrims.
$100—Face, back, tint, and seal, the First National Bank of Boston; also title engraved on separate plate, "The Ohio National Bank, of Cincinnati," four pieces.
$500—National Bank, back and tint, with $500 counter of face, three pieces.

These were the only national currency plates destroyed, with the exception of one or two lithographic stones, containing $5 national currency notes.

At the office of the Chief of the Secret Service are $20 counterfeit notes of the National Bank of the City of New-York, $10 notes of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, and $2 notes of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York. These plates were all captured months ago, and have not been destroyed. When Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter, was arrested the detectives captured twenty-three national currency plates of $2, $5, and $20 notes, most of which were electrotypes, embracing the titles of many of the national banks. These plates have not yet been turned over to the department, being retained for the present by the parties who made the capture as evidence against Ballard and his accomplices.

The Controller further says that the present system of assorting in the Treasurer's office affords an opportunity of withdrawing from circulation, as authorized by law, the genuine notes of all banks of any denomination which have been successfully counterfeited, and believes that by availing himself of this opportunity he will be able in a great measure to defeat the operations of those engaged in counterfeiting the national bank circulation; to which the Printing Bureau replies that the effect will be to withdraw the currency, and drive the counterfeiter to change the titles of his plates to other banks as fast as those already counterfeited are withdrawn.

But comparatively few counterfeits pass the eyes of the ever-vigilant bank officials, and when rejected by them they again find their way into the channels of trade. Consequently no "system of assorting" will exert any material effect in ridding the country of national counterfeit notes. The officers of the Bureau of Engraving hold that the only way to protect the currency of the country from the numerous counterfeits on national bank notes now in circulation, is to engrave the new series of plates in contemplation for several years. A new issue in exchange for the old would render the plates now in the hands of the counterfeiters worthless, and the new notes would be designed with the view of increasing the difficulties of the counterfeiters in their attempts to imitate them.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE BRANCH AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Chancellor Cooper rendered the following opinion, at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, in the case of B. J. Hadley et al. vs. The Freedman's Saving's Company et al.:

"This case came before me at Chambers upon the motion of the complainants for the appointment of a Receiver of the property in controversy. This property consists of the banking-house of the agency at Nashville, and loans on mortgage to the amount of $7,000. The creditors of the Savings Company who have, up to this time, made themselves complainants are depositors to the amount of between $7,000 and $8,000, these depositors constituting about one-ninth of the claimants in this State. The conclusion to which I heretofore arrived in this case is, that the complainants are entitled, if they insist upon it, to a Receiver of the property and effects of the company sought to be reached by the bill. But, inasmuch as the depositors in this State will, in no event, be entitled to more than their pro rata of the assets of the company, and as it may be very doubtful whether it is to their interest to burden the fund with the expenses of litigation, I feel that it is my duty in acting upon this motion, to look as well to the interest of the large body of depositors as to the interest of the fraction of them at present directly represented on this motion. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the large majority of the depositors may prefer to allow the institution to be wound up by the Trustees appointed under the act of Congress, I am inclined to interfere at present as little as possible with the affairs of the institution. I shall, therefore, allow the agent of the Trustees, John J. Cary, to continue in control of the property of the company, upon his giving bond, with good security, in the sum of $10,000, as Receiver, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of Receiver, and to account for and pay over the moneys realized as and when ordered."

GAMBLING IN CINCINNATI TO BE CHECKED.

Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, has addressed the following to the Chief of Police of that city:

"Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed March 12, 1831, and amended April 10, 1868, and again amended in 1871, the most severe penalties are imposed upon any person or persons who keep a house for the purpose of playing at keno, faro, or any other gambling device of that description; and whereas, in despite of these laws, and in despite also of the injurious effects which such houses exercise upon individual and public morality, it is believed that they do still largely exist in this city, I am determined, so far as my power extends, that they shall be broken up, or, in other words, in the language of my predecessors in this department, 'they shall be closed and kept closed;' and you are hereby required and enjoined to use all diligence in putting a stop to this pernicious business. And I most respectfully ask that you give especial instructions to the Captains and Lieutenants, and to all men of the patrol, to be vigilant in the execution of this order; to report to you and myself every case where they believe a violation of the law is taking place, and that upon that report you immediately act by arresting the offending parties. I further desire that you authorize all Captains and Lieutenants to enter houses and make arrests whenever, in their judgment, there is due warrant for it. I rely upon your zeal and promptitude in the enforcement of this order."

A RUSSIAN SWINDLER.

A swindler of a really high order of ability, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately brought a brilliant career to a close at Moscow in the person of an Ex-Prince, Demetrius Tschawtschawadze, who has been levying contributions at a dozen of the chief towns in Europe, London being especially mentioned, with continued success. The Prince never changed his very unpronounceable name or his story, after the fashion of those more vulgar impostors who contradict themselves by the frequency and multiplicity of their inventions. He was always a Russian Prince, had always been robbed just before leaving Vienna by a young man he had unfortunately taken into his service as Secretary, was always expecting large remittances from St. Petersburg, and was meanwhile in the closest relations of intimacy with the Russian Ambassador. It followed that he was for the present unable to pay the bill he ran up at the hotel which he had honored with his choice, and was further in want of a new Secretary, to whom he could promise a fine future career and a large salary in immediate prospect. So plausible was this adventurer, that at Berlin he not only left one of the chief hotels without suspicion before his remittances arrived, promising to send payment of his account, which included a number of petty tradesmen's bills, from London, but carried off with him to that metropolis his landlord's son, whose little purse of nearly £50 his new master borrowed freely from, leaving his victim just enough to go back to Berlin with, when he was presently ordered there to await the Prince on his way to Russia. On the young man's departure, the Prince, who had been introduced to some Russians of means, borrowed £300 from one, according to the statements made in the Moscow court, and with this booty went off to Paris. Here, again, he borrowed from Russians on the strength of his alleged intimacy with their Ambassador at Berlin, but disappeared on learning that inquiries were being made about him owing to a warning sent from that capital. Having tried all the European courts out of his own country, he appears to have sought refuge at Moscow, but here his career ended. He was arrested on suspicion, and presently identified with one Linieff, a non-commissioned officer, who deserted some months before. For this desertion the *soi-disant* Prince now lies awaiting trial, but his swindling is only mentioned incidentally.

THE SHAH'S BOOK.

THE PERSIAN MONARCH'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Murray has issued *The Diary of His Majesty, the Shah of Persia, During His Tour Through Europe, A. D. 1873.* The book is edited by Mr. J. W. Redhouse. The following extracts will be read with interest:

* * * * * * *

This is a diary of the tour in Europe, which we propose to write in auspiciousness and sanctification under the will of God Most High, the All-powerful, the Matchless, the Forgiving, the Beneficent, provided that health be accorded us. The details of the country between Teheran and Enzeli, have been formerly given in the account of my journey to Gilan, and therefore require no further elucidation here. I will, however, under the Divine will, note down the facts attendant upon our leaving Teheran, our capital, and anything that may occur on our road to Enzeli. Subsequently to that, from that day to our embarkation on board ship, the detailed adventures of the company will be noted in the diary of the ship, with the help of God and His merciful aid.

* * * * * *

Dr. Tholozan informed me that the Russian Admiral had been opening a bottle of soda-water, when the bottle burst, and a piece of the glass flew into his eye, so as to make him blind of that one eye. I afterward saw the Admiral, who had put on blue spectacles. I inquired of him what had happened, and he narrated the same circumstance. I was grieved.

* * * * * * *

From the port of Ostend to Dover—the first place on the coast of England—takes five hours to cross, and the sea of the British Channel is much noted for its storms and roughness. But thanks be to God Most High the sea was very calm, like the palm of one's hand, so that no one was incommoded. It was like a trip on a river. Behind us followed another ship, while two large iron-clad ships of war accompanied us to show us honor—the one on our right, the other to our left. Occasionally they fired guns. When we had advanced a certain distance there appeared another ship, with two turrets, and each turret with two guns, which turrets they can turn round in any direction they choose. The ship also is covered with iron, and, as they said, has a steam-power of 5,000 horses. The ship's sides were not high out of the water. They informed me that the projectiles from her guns would smash to pieces the other ships. They fired two or three rounds from her guns, which made much noise.

* * * * * * * *

The country in England has no resemblance to that in other territories. It has much forest, large trees, population without interval, and cultivation enormous. The wealth of the English is famous throughout the world. There is no need to describe it here.

* * * * * * *

Both sides of the road, the roofs, the upper stories of the houses, were full of men, women, and children, who exhibited much joy and pleasure by shouting hurrahs, by waving handkerchiefs, by clapping hands. It was a surprising turmoil. I saluted incessantly with head and hands. The crowd of spectators was never ending. The population of the city is said to be over eight crores (four millions) of souls. It has most lovely women. The nobleness, the greatness, and gravity and sedateness of the women and men shine out from their countenances, and one sees and comprehends that they are a great people, and that the Lord of the Universe has bestowed upon them power and might, sense and wisdom, and enlightenment. Thus it is that they have conquered a country like India, and hold important positions in America and elsewhere in the world. The soldiers are very strong of frame, and beautifully attired; their armor-wearing household cavalry are very strong and handsome young men, exquisitely dressed, like the cavalry in Russia. Their horses are very strong and fine, but their number is few. They are but four regiments, each of 400 men.

* * * * * * *

Upon the stairs, and within the palace, there are posted some elderly English soldiers in costumes 400 years old, dating from the time of Elizabeth, Queen of England—an extremely singular costume.

* * * * * * *

Well, we arrived under the standards and there stopped. The Sovereign also came and stopped in her carriage. Mutual salutations took place. Then we, with the heirs-apparent and the Duke of Cambridge, &c., started, passed down the ranks of the troops, returned and took up our positions by the side of the Sovereign's carriage. The weather to-day was cloudy and inclined to rain. We offered thanks to the Lord that rain did not fall. There were seven or eight battalions, three or four battalions of Guards, who had splendid uniforms, with enormous fur caps of bear-skin, &c. These caps are very awe-inspiring. The battalions were very beautiful. There were two battalions in Scotch costume, and another battalion named after the heir-apparent of England, and called "Archers."

* * * * * * *

The City of Manchester, by reason of its exceeding number of manufactories, has its houses, doors, and walls black as coal. So much so that the complexions, visages, and dresses of the people are all black. The whole of the ladies of that place at the most time wear black clothes, because no sooner do they put on white or colored dresses than lo! they are suddenly black.

* * * * * * *

To-day, before seeing ministers and others, the English fire-brigade came, and in the garden at the back of our palace went through their exercise. They planted ladders with the supposition that the upper floor of the palace was on fire. They mounted those ladders with perfect celerity and agility, and brought down people who were burnt, half burnt, or unharmed, some taken up on their shoulders and others let down by ropes made fast round their waists. They have invented a beautiful means of saving men; but the wonder is in this that, on the one hand, they take such trouble and originate such appliances for the salvation of man from death, when, on the other hand, in the armories, arsenals, and workshops of Woolwich, and of Krupp, in Germany, they contrive fresh engines, such as cannons, muskets, projectiles, and similar things, for the quicker and more multitudinous slaughter of the human race. He whose invention destroys man more surely and expeditiously prides himself thereon, and obtains decorations of honor.

* * * * * * * *

Well, among the others came some English prize-fighters and performed boxing. To box is to strike one another with the fists, which requires great skill and dexterity. But they wore on their hands a kind of large glove stuffed with wool and cotton. Had they not had those gloves they would have killed one another. It was very ludicrous and amusing.

* * * * * * *

The beggars of "Ferangestan," instead of asking for alms, play musical instruments, as guitars or violins, and never beg. If some one gives them money they take it; if not, they go on playing.

* * * * * * *

Well, had we the wish to write as they deserve all the particulars of the City of London or of all England we should have to write a voluminous history of England; but during a stay of only eighteen days in London, it really has not been possible to write more than we have done. In justice we can but say that the demeanor of the English, and everything of theirs, is extremely well regulated and governed and admirable. In respect to populousness, the wealth of the people, the commerce, the arts, business, and *dolce far niente*, they are the chief of all nations.

* * * * * * *

At length our steam yacht came in sight, paddling out of the lagoon. She came near, but it was still difficult to get from one vessel to the other, as they kept her somewhat at a distance. They then brought our barge alongside, and somehow or other I got into her, pulled to the yacht, and there I was hauled on board by hand. Once on deck, I felt safe, and immediately offering up my thanks to the Creator, whose name be glorified, arrived at Enzeli. Those who had come from Teheran were admitted to an audience, after which we went to our tower, mounted to our apartments, and there again poured out our hearty thanks to God. At night there was a general illumination, and we slept in peace. Praise be to God Most High!

THE LATE PRESIDENT WALKER.

Referring to the late President Walker, of Harvard College, whose death has just been announced, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "During the entire period of his connection with the university he was the animating spirit of his government. His learning was varied and thorough, his character was strong and true, his life was pure and high, and, more than all, his faculties were so harmoniously developed and disciplined that the result was a lofty and serene wisdom which won the confidence of all men. During his administration the way was prepared for many of the changes in the conduct of the university that have since been effected. He had also unlimited influence over the young men in the college classes, by whom he was held in great respect. To him they resorted for advice touching their life-work, and few men were adapted to advise better in such affairs. Hundreds of men now in active life, and doing good service in various fields of labor, are what they are by virtue of the friendly counsel of President Walker, whose sagacity discovered to them the proper direction of their energies when they were themselves in doubt."

THE BITER BIT.

The aquarium of the Zoological Station at Naples was, last Autumn, attacked by a large number of rats, which not only did considerable mischief to the wood-work, but even caught and devoured a number of the animals kept in the tanks. In an attack on an octopus, however, one of these depredators got by far the worst of the battle, as next morning nothing remained of the four-footed gourmand but the bones and a part of the skin. Though this achievement, remarks the London *Athenæum*, cannot be compared to the exploits related by M. Victor Hugo, it is interesting, as showing that even in captivity a healthy cuttle-fish is well able to take care of itself.

ARCTIC VESSELS.

HOW THE SHIPS FOR THE POLAR SEAS ARE BUILT.

THE TWO NEW VESSELS FOR THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION—ICE CRUSHING AND HOW IT IS DONE—PERILS OF THE FROZEN SEAS AND THE PROVISIONS FOR THEM.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 12, in the course of an article suggested by the new Arctic Expedition, has the following: "But what is a whaling ship like?" will be the question which those who are interested in watching the progress of the expedition will ask. To answer this, it would be well, perhaps, to describe the ship which Sir Leopold McClintock is said to have selected, the Bloodhound, and also the new ship Arctic, now being constructed by Alexander Stephens & Sons, of Dundee, and just offered to the Government for the Polar Expedition. Messrs. Stephens have built nearly all the whaling vessels that are now in use, and the Bloodhound was turned out of their yard about two years ago, a first-class vessel. In length she is 160 feet from stem to stern; her breadth is about 28 feet, and the extreme depth of her hold 18 feet. Her builder's tonnage is 668½, the tonnage under the main deck 329, while that in the forecastle is 28. Her gross tonnage is 556, and her net register is 379 tons. As a matter of fact, she will carry about 600 tons with ease. The Arctic is a much larger vessel, being 40 feet longer, is 32 feet broad, and proportionately deep; but in point of strength the vessels are pretty equal. Her power to resist the pressure of the ice, and to bore her way through the floe is immense; she has a prodigious thickness of solid wood "forward," and the front part of the vessel is again protected by cross pieces of iron bark wood, while over all is a skin of iron five-eighths of an inch thick covering the bark wood, the forefoot and run, and her keel, for about twelve feet from the stem. Inside the vessel, just above where the "dead wood" ends, the bows, which, like all the rest of the ship, are built of five-inch oak planks, are strengthened by huge diagonal beams of oak, a foot square in size, ten of them being placed on either side to hold the prow of the good ship together and make it equal to combating with almost anything. The reason for so much strength at this particular point should be stated here. When, in 1850, the expedition of the Pioneer, Intrepid, Resolute, and Assistance sailed to search for Sir John Franklin, an experiment was tried for the first time which has since been found by far the most successful of any yet attempted; it was nothing more nor less than charging the ice with full steam power, and cutting a way through it. In the old days of sailing vessels such a course would have been considered perfect madness, but with good engines and a screw-propeller things may be attempted which, with sails alone would be simply impossible, and this was one of them. After this the experiment was made again and again, and with success, and then in building vessels care was taken to fortify them specially for this perilous work. It was thought that not only should the stem of the vessel be thus strengthened, however, but that it should be so shaped that when it came to stubborn ice it would rise on to the top of the floe, and then with its whole weight crush the frozen surface to pieces. In this way the Bloodhound, and indeed the whole fleet of whalers are built, and a terrible power they thus possess. A narrow crack is seen in a field of ice, stretching far away, but leading to open water, as indicated by the hue of the sky and the glass of the experienced watch in the crow's nest aloft. Steam is got up to full power, a body of men detached to look after the screw, and to raise it by means of a lifting gear the moment it appears to be in danger, or replace it by another screw—for two spare screws are carried—if it be broken. It is good gun metal, though, this screw, and will stand a tremendous wrench or blow before it yields. Other hands have been deputed to look to the boats and to be ready to launch them on to the ice in case the vessel gets a "nip" and is cut in halves, while others watch the effect of the sharp-cutting prow. The vessel is going to charge the ice as a battalion of infantry with bayonet lowered may rush at a stubborn and hitherto invincible foe; it is going to assert the superiority of art over nature, and illustrate the vast advantages which mechanical contrivances have given to man. With a terrible rush forward, the vessel strikes the floe at the weakest part. The ice would perchance resist were the impact that of two exactly perpendicular bodies. But the sliding stem rushes upward, and in a moment the bow of the ship is above the ice. A second more, and down it comes with all its weight upon the floe. The congealed plate can stand no such load as this, and, cracking in every direction, it gives way to the force brought to bear upon it. Onward goes the steamer, the screw being still carefully watched lest any part of it should be entangled in the broken ice, till another charge has to be made and another victory won over the stubborn floe. In this way the great forces of nature are combated, and the ingenuity of man achieves success. At last the ice field is cut through, open water is reached, the vessel being none the worse for the efforts it has made, or the shocks it has received. So much for the stem of the ship, but the sides must also be protected; for in Arctic voyaging there is often experienced a danger which to other mariners, in other seas, is all unknown. It would seem as though nature, exasperated at the temerity of man in breaking through the bounds she has set to him, avenges herself by making a trap of his very ingenuity. The good ship has thrust herself forward into the ice, and all is hopeful, when suddenly an extraordinary pressure is noticed. The floe is closing upon the ship. Or perchance the steamer is in open water; ice is on either side, and she is calmly moving forward when a breeze springs up, the floes begin to move, and, to the horror of those on board, converge upon her. Now is the moment of her imminent peril. She may perchance find a bay into which she can run, or a solid piece of ice into which she may escape by means of cutting with saws and blasting with gunpowder—a little harbor of refuge called a dock—and thus leave the projecting ice to withstand the shock which her sides could not bear. But it may be that she cannot thus evade the hug of the ice, and that she is "nipped" before she can do aught to save herself. Gradually, yet surely, the pressure increases; the starting timbers tell by their creaking that the pressure is more than they can well withstand. The crisis has come, and it is to be seen whether or not she can pass through it. There are only three ways by which she may escape. The pressure may cease, as it often has ceased in the memory of living sailors, at the very moment when destruction is impending, and men's hearts quake for fear. Or perchance the ice, with that curious vacillation which it sometimes exhibits, may suddenly slip below the vessel, and hoisting her up out of danger, carry her away in the drift to lower latitudes and open water. Or the sides of the vessel may be strong enough to bear the hug with which the ice is about to greet them. To this end the sides of the ship are immensely strong. From stem to stern she has three thick skins, all of solid oak, all about five inches thick. Inside she has, if a whaler—like the Esquimaux, for instance, a smart, strong vessel, just offered to the Government, and lately surveyed by Sir Leopold McClintock—two tiers of beams running along inside the ship, one on the upper deck and another on the lower, girders of iron holding them tight together and grasping the planks with the firmest of fastenings; and finally, as supports, the strong iron tanks in the centre of the vessel, into which the whale blubber is to be put, and which really constitute a very tower of strength. The arrangement is in all respects admirable, and no one can fully appreciate the strength and the skillful manner in which the various parts are adjusted till he has inspected, as I have during the last two or three days, a fleet of whaling vessels. The Bloodhound has, in the matter of the supporting tiers of beams which I have mentioned, a different fitting. As a sealing vessel, she has not the iron tanks which belong to the whalers, and as a consequence an additional beam of vast thickness has been placed along her whole length, in order to give her the requisite strength at the point where the ice will probably strike her. Such a beam would have saved many a gallant vessel which has gone to the bottom in Baffin's Bay, when, with sides bent in and deck planks starting, a little more power of resistance only was wanting to gain a victory. Of course there would be no chance for any vessel, however strong, were the ice to close rapidly upon it with what is known as "sea-way," urging it forward over any great span of water; but these occurrences are comparatively rare; more frequently the ship gets a "nip" when in a lane which is so narrow already that the closing ice has no chance of obtaining momentum, and thus escapes.

DEATH OF AN ABLE AND ECCENTRIC MAN.

The Texas papers speak in the highest terms of Dr. Lincecum, who died recently near Brenham, Washington County, in that State, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a native of Georgia, but lived about twenty years at Columbus, Miss., before going to Texas in 1848. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, he went to Tuxpan, Mexico, and spent about four years. The paper from which we taken the above facts says: "Among other studies he spent his idle hours for fourteen years, in Washington County, in studying the habits of the large red ant, common all over the State, and then wrote a pamphlet giving the results. It possesses the interest of a novel. For this production he was awarded costly gold medals by the Academies of Science both in Philadelphia and Paris. His writings on the grasses of Texas—its minerals and its agriculture—have been numerous and valuable. In Mexico, he stated to Hon. John H. Brown that for fifty-eight years, at daylight on each Christmas morning, he had stood in the door, barefoot, in his nightclothes, and played the Scottish air of 'Killiecrankie,' and that on forty-eight of those occasions he had used the violin then in his possession, made to order for him in Paris in 1820, whereupon he repeated the piece in his own hospitable home, opposite the City of Tuxpan. He was then seventy-five, and on his birth-night, a few nights before, had been fire-hunting, killed a deer, and carried it home on his shoulders, a distance of two or three miles. He at the same time said he had reared ten children to be married and settled. He was long the neighbor and friend of such men as Judge R. E. B. Baylor, Chauncey and James Shepard, and others of like excellence, and was ever distinguished for his benevolence and wisdom as a citizen."

WHAT THE DETROIT BOY DID.

A Detroit father purchased a tool-chest for his son, a lad of eight, who seemed to have considerable mechanical genius. Up to latest accounts the boy has sawed off but two table-legs, six knobs from the bureau, bored seven holes through the doors and three through the piano-case, and by the aid of the glue-pot stuck the family supply of napkins firmly to the parlor carpet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHILD LIFE IN ITALY: A Story of Six Years Abroad. By the author of "Child Life in Europe." Boston: WILLIAM F. GILL & Co.

CHILD LIFE IN EUROPE: Historical, Mythological, Fairy and other Stories—sequel to "Child Life in Italy," by the same author. Boston: WILLIAM F. GILL & Co. 1874.

The title and contents of the first of these volumes accord more intimately than do those of the second; and, although we have of late had so many pen pictures of life in Italy, there is still something of originality here which commends the work to our attention. The matter of both books has been presented before; but it comes to us now in an improved form, and with illustrations. The *Life in Italy* is made up of notes taken during a sojourn there of the family of the late sculptor, Mr. Thomas Crawford, and shows, not the experiences of a traveler, but the domestic career, surroundings, and enjoyments of the foreign resident. While in language and tone it is especially adapted to the young, it contains also a large amount of information and an insight into Italian customs which are not often to be found in more pretentious works. The second volume, although a sequel to the first, is very different in character. It is made up of stories, historical, religious, or mythological, connected in some way with some of the ancient European nations, and bound together, as it were, in a fairy setting. Some of these stories, although nominally historical, are purely mythical, but all are well told, and so long as youthful readers are enabled to distinguish the genuine from the false, no harm will be done. Properly read, the book will indeed serve to convey much useful knowledge, in a manner at once interesting and attractive.

For a future edition we have some suggestions to make. Careful revision would be most advisable. In the first volume there is a great deal of incidental matter which, however much in place in a lady's diary, has no public interest whatever. This should be omitted. The two volumes might then be made into one, and the constantly-repeated references from one to the other would be unnecessary. These references do not now add anything to the merits of the work. They savor much of a custom too prevalent among editors of the classics, where first a grammar is published, then sundry editions with copious notes of the writings of Latin or Greek authors, as the case may be. But these notes invariably have reference by some mysterious figures to the grammar, so that the purchaser of the one is obliged almost to become the purchaser also of the other. If the custom pays, which we are inclined to doubt, it cannot justly be approved.

Remembering, then, the author's desire that these volumes should be especially patronized by the young, we think that particular care should have been taken to avoid errors in grammar and localisms. Thus, such sentences as, "I shall hold a court after the stories are through;" "The gardener happened along that way;" "He lived just as virtuous and as temperate as he had lived at home;" "The sun shone bright," are manifestly open to emendation, and they ought not to be offered as models of either style or grammar to children. There is so much of merit in the books that faults of this kind are the more to be regretted, and we have less hesitation in pointing them out.

NOTES IN ENGLAND AND ITALY. By Mrs. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. London: SAMPSON LOW & Co. 1875.

Mrs. Hawthorne not only apologizes for having, at the solicitation of friends, given these notes to the public, but she even expresses a feeling of pain at having made a concession which thus places her name upon the title-page of a book. The "Notes," she tells us, were never meant for publication, but solely for her own private reference, and it is only after twelve years' resistance to repeated and urgent appeals made to her on the subject that she has yielded to the suggestions offered. We have no hesitation in saying that the diffidence thus expressed is quite unnecessary. The advice of personal friends, which too often is the impulse that causes inexperienced writers to make a book, is frequently dangerous, to say the least. Perhaps Mrs. Hawthorne showed her sagacity in doubting its value in her own case, and yet, if she had not at last accepted and acted upon it, the reading public would have lost a most pleasing and attractive volume. Mrs. Hawthorne is no cynical observer. She has ample powers of criticism and due appreciation of the good and the indifferent, but she travels with the intention to be pleased, and if she be not pleased the fault lies justly with what is presented to her. In this respect she is exceptional, and her book has all the greater charm. The majority of visitors to Europe who have afterward given their thoughts to the public have considered it necessary to find fault somewhere, if not everywhere, and their criticisms in consequence have been not a little peculiar. But Mrs. Hawthorne has been honest as well as critical, and her observations are all the more valuable.

As indicated by the title, the first portion of her notes refers to objects of interest in Great Britain, and one of the features which it presents arises from the fact that Mrs. Hawthorne went to a large extent out of the beaten path of ordinary tourists. Thus, in England, her attention was largely given to the cathedrals, but those described are Lincoln, Peterborough, and the Minster of York. Notwithstanding the acknowledged beauties and architectural perfection of the last-named structure, Mrs. Hawthorne appears to have been much more impressed by the other two, which are comparatively little known to American travelers. Nevertheless the following account of an Easter Sunday service at York will illustrate her admiration and her powers of fervid description:

"At last," she tells us, "the intoning of the usual service began, and the young choristers mingled their clear, airy voices. I do not know that I can give you any idea of the effect of the echoes in those spaces. Every tone was as it were the root or stem of a mighty tree of multitudinous branches of sound, which, as it issued from the lips, was taken up by the vast arches and lofty vaultings, as the tree expands into the leaves, and the voices of the choirs were like a thousand birds singing on the branches. In the branches musical winds mingled with the bird songs, making soft thunder of the leaves, rising, falling, spreading, intervolving, receding, and again returning in full broad harmony. The Minster was 'instant in prayer' and jubilant with praise. Man did a little, but the cathedral effected far more. The chanting of young boys is unlike any other sound in the world. It is not at all like women's voices, though sweet and delicate like their sweetest and most delicate tones. It is that and something more. I always wonder if it is not like angels' voices. The anthems of joy for the resurrection were most glorious. * * * After the prayer in the communion service another anthem burst forth—the most wonderful of all. It was a wailing of plaintive sorrow, as if expressing the passion of Christ; and when He 'gave up the ghost' the cathedral was filled with thunder—rolling from the organ as from a cloud, and then caught up and repeated, folding and unfolding afar off—scarcely dying away before another peal from the organ again rolled forth. So with soft, pathetic plainings and deep thunderous moans, His passion, crucifixion, and death were sung; but when He rose! the whole power of joy and triumph was expressed by voice and instrument. The magnificent painted windows blazed anew with their rainbow colors, and all was light, splendor, hope and joy."

As a parallel to this, but touching chiefly upon another characteristic of a European cathedral, we take the following note from the chapter on Peterborough:

"I was struck here into amaze by the choir, its effect was gorgeously rich, so loaded with ornament, and the canopy so singularly shaped in semicircles, with a solid wall nearly to the roof, and then broken into superb arches opening into other arches beyond and behind in the Lady chapel, of which the ceiling was intricately sumptuous; while there were glimpses afar of rainbow glass—mysteries, and fold within fold of beauty, revealing remoter beauty through the never-ending arcades. Ah me! what can poor mortals do with but two eyes to see out of, and so confined a space for the heart to expand in! I was glad when, after the chanting, the precentor said, 'Let us pray,' and I closed my dazed orbs upon all visible things. The 'Amen' to the prayer was peculiarly beautiful—a fountain of sweet young voices and organ music rising with a full and expanding tone through the wilderness of space, and returning with a soft, closing cadence into silence again."

Mrs. Hawthorne visited also Skipton Castle, Bolton Priory, Boston and St. Botolph's and Newstead, and her vivacious descriptions of all she saw and heard, and of the impressions made upon her, are rendered more interesting still by many curious incidents and experiences such as in small matters travelers are accustomed to meet with. She tells an anecdote of Mr. Barnum, where that great caterer for popular amusement must have been recognized if his name had not been mentioned. In the gardens of Newstead Abbey are the twin trees upon one of which Byron cut his name and that of his sister when last he visited the place. This tree has since died, and the trunk is sawn off a few inches above the inscription. When Mr. Barnum saw it he sent a message to Col. Wildman, the proprietor of Newstead, offering to buy the tree for £500. The gardener took the message and the Colonel sent a reply to the effect that he would not take £5,000 for it, adding, moreover, that the man who had made to him such a monstrous proposition ought to be there and then shot. This will doubtless be a sufficient explanation why Mr. Barnum is not now exhibiting Byron's tree at the Hippodrome.

The notes upon Scotland refer chiefly to the neighborhood of Glasgow, Dumfries and Bonny Doon, Dumbarton, Loch Lomond and the mountains, Loch Katrine, Inversnaid, and the Bridge of Allan, and they are skillfully diversified with allusions to historical events and to quotations from Sir Walter Scott.

The space devoted to Italy is larger, but the observations are confined chiefly to Rome and Florence. Mrs. Hawthorne appears to have made a longer stay here, her sojourn in Great Britain being only that of a passing visitor. She gives some interesting notes of Mr. and Mrs. Browning, and the customs of some of the old Italian Courts, but her allusions to the art treasures of Italy are the most interesting. Here she displays a wide acquaintance with history and art, and further evidences that faculty of warm description and imaginative fervor which give so great a charm to her cathedral reminiscences. Her incidental notes of the habits of the people, and of the mode of life and travel in Italy—for it has little altered since they were first written—are also full of instruction. In short, there is not throughout the volume a page too much or a paragraph of redundant matter. Everywhere it is replete with life, and an interest that extends even to the last sentence, where the only feeling left for the reader is one of regret that the notes were not longer, more especially when it is added that the ill health of the writer brought them to a somewhat abrupt termination. Such works as this are valuable additions to our literature, and we may fairly congratulate the reading public that in one instance, at least, Mrs. Hawthorne was not permitted by her friends to have her own way. Nor should we omit a word of commendation to the publishers. The volume is a handsome one, finished in the highest degree of excellence, as regards paper, typography, and general details of binding; and the illustrations also are of the best style of steel engraving. It is, in fact, a book which in all respects merits a place upon every boudoir or library table.

A HISTORY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. Emerson W. Keyes, late Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State, is about to publish a "History of Savings Banks in the United States from their Inception in 1816 down to 1874." Probably no man in the country is so well fitted for such a task. He has not only mastered the historical development of these institutions, but has a clear knowledge of the principles which underlie the system, and his book will be equally valuable as a history and a critical review.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Lives of the Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn. New-York: Atlantic Publishing Company.

Ballads of Beauty. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Vers De Société. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

The Forum, No. 4. New-York: Diossy & Co.

History of Two Lives. New-York: National Temperance Society.

Sowed by the Wind. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A Rebel's Recollections. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

The Logic of Reason. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Mirror of Truth. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Heroes and Judges. New-York: American Bible Union.

Our New Crusade. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Louis XV. and his Times. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

That Queer Girl. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

History of Culture. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Among the Trees. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Legends of the Christ Child. New-York: DeWitt C. Lent & Co.

MILD PILLS.

In his address before the graduating class of the Albany Medical College, Ex-Gov. Hoffman related this incident:

"I would not say anything to lower the tone of your professional or personal morals, but I fancy there is a certain kind of deception which is not sin. I was sitting at dinner once with an esteemed country medical friend, and noticed him rolling in his fingers pills from the bread at his side. I asked his purpose, and he replied that with that simple remedy he had worked a cure in the case of a lady who had consulted, in vain, some of the most celebrated physicians in the State; that she had a slight relapse, and had sent to him for some of the same pills which he had given before. He did not seem to think he was doing a very wicked thing; nor did it strike me that he was. I suppose he would have been a little flustered if his patient had asked him to write out the prescription. This he knew she would not do. She had faith in him, and in no one else, and would have trusted no one else to make up the pills. Whether this deception—a professional white lie—was censurable according to professional ethics, I cannot say. The standard of morals even among the faculty is, I am sorry to say, not always the same. Recently I saw a report of a suit at law between two physicians. It was a slander suit. The trial involved, among other things, inquiry into the use of homeopathic medicines by an allopathic physician, and the professional propriety of so doing. One witness of high professional standing in his own neighborhood testified, in substance, that if an allopathic doctor administered homeopathic remedies without letting his patient know the fact, it was quite right and regular; but if he told the patient that they were homeopathic medicines then he was altogether wrong and irregular. In other words, regularity lay in the concealment of the truth. I, an unprofessional man, do not mean to express any opinion upon that point; but I do think my friend with the bread-pills was regular."

LETTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Several letters deposited in the Richmond Post Office, evidently written by children, plainly indicated that they, anticipating the annual visit of Santa Claus, wished to remind him of what they most desired. One of them was directed, "Santa Claus, Greenland, North Pole." Another was directed as follows: "Santa Clauss, sleigh drawn by eight reindeers." An open letter, directed simply "Santa Claus," reads as follows: "Mr. Santa Claus, a big wagon—not so very big—four wheels, two packs pop-crackers, a Mother Hubbard book. Willmer." "Nellie wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a baby and candy, a little story-book. Isabella."

BOSTON LIBERALITY.

The Boston *Commonwealth* thinks Boston is so in the habit of giving money it cannot help it if it would. It instances as follows: "In addition to the many private objects of charity, the citizens have responded to the following calls during the past twelve months: Christian Union Building, $140,000; Louisiana Relief Fund, $44,284 54; Mill River Relief Fund, $25,000; Kansas Relief Fund, $5,510 25; Tuscumbia Relief Fund, $1,408 08; making a total of $216,202 87. Including the amount already subscribed to the Agassiz Memorial, Harvard Medical School, and Sumner memorial, the subscriptions will approximate to half a million dollars."

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE PROSPECTS NOT AT ALL FAVORABLE.

PRESENT PHASE OF THE QUESTION—THE RAILROAD CHARTERS AT PRESENT IN FORCE—WHAT IS DONE AND WHAT IS UNDONE.

The snow-storm of Sunday last has again brought the question of rapid transit prominently into notice. Indeed, the subject has never been lost sight of by our citizens during the past quarter of a century; but its desirability is never felt so much as in the Winter season, when the horse-cars are frequently rendered comparatively useless by snow blockades, and when the existing system of traveling, bad as it is, is rendered still worse by the delays which repeatedly occur in consequence of the obstructions which present themselves at frequent intervals during the Winter months. The want of a cheap and quick mode of transit from the Battery to Harlem River is not so much talked of in Summer as in Winter. In fine weather the traveler knows exactly how long it will take him to reach the City Hall on a Third avenue car from Harlem River, and although he grumbles at the length of time necessary for the journey, he endures no great bodily discomfort during the trip. He has to leave his house, of course, one hour earlier than he should do if he could travel behind a steam-engine, instead of having as a motive power a pair of horses of no very superior quality. To the working man this hour in the morning is of much consequence, both to himself and to his family. To reach his work in the City he is obliged to be up before 5 o'clock in the morning, and his wife an hour earlier to prepare the morning meal. This may seem of small consequence to some, but it affects all classes to the same extent, although the hardship is undoubtedly felt more by the working man, who has few of the home comforts enjoyed by his more fortunate neighbor.

In Winter, however, matters are much worse. There are times when a traveler can make no estimate as to the length of time which may be required to complete a journey in the horse-cars. It has taken three hours, four hours, and on some occasions six hours to go from the City Hall to Harlem, and when the snow blockade has been found to delay the cars an unreasonable time those who are able to walk quit the vehicle and perform the remainder of the journey on foot. Those who are unable to undertake a long journey on foot remain shivering in the cars, and arrive at the journey's end more dead than alive. Indeed, travel by the horse-cars on a Winter's day, without an obstruction, with the thermometer indicating 5° or 10° above zero, is not at all a pleasant thing todo, and any one who has traveled on one of the street cars for a long distance on a day or night when the temperature has been as low as above indicated, is sure to express a wish against a repetition of such a journey. This being the state of affairs in this City, it is no wonder that thousands have fled from it and made their homes in Long Island and New-Jersey. People have found that a residence within two miles of Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, and a mile of Williamsburg Ferry, is nearer to the lower portions of the City than a residence above Fifty-ninth street. Jersey City and Hoboken are still nearer, and a traveler can reach any place within seventeen miles of Jersey City in the time required to take him to Sixty-second street. As long as this state of affairs exists there is not much probability that the up-town portions of the City or the newly annexed districts will increase much in population or wealth.

Of all the talk on this subject which the public has listened to for years, after all the agitation which we have had in favor of rapid transit, after all the bills, good, bad, and indifferent, which have been, time and again, presented to the Legislature, and after the charters which have been granted to railroad companies to meet the demand for rapid traveling, there does not seem at present any immediate prospect of an improvement in our present position, and it is not at all probable that there will be for years to come any practical steps taken to remedy the evils of which we complain.

Of all the rapid-transit measures which have met the approval of the Legislature only three seem to be in existence at present—that is, the charters still exist, but, with the exception of the New-York Elevated Railroad, little or nothing has been done by the other two companies. The "New-York Elevated Railway Company" filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 5th of December, 1871, having purchased in the month of April, 1871, at Sheriff's sale, the "West Side Elevated Railroad Company." The charter of this company authorizes the construction of an elevated road through Greenwich street to Ninth avenue, and through Ninth avenue to Harlem River. It is hardly completed, as the public are aware, up to Thirty-fourth street, and at the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed authorizing the "New-York Elevated Railroad Company" to continue their line at the southern point of the East River, at or near Whitehall street, and also to construct a track from their main line on Ninth avenue to the Central Park, above Fifty-ninth street. This act modified the original charter as regards the construction of the line above Ninety-seventh street. It gave the company power, subject to the approval of the railroad commissioners, to change the elevation of the track, and to have above the point mentioned a surface track instead of an elevated one. This act was sent to Gov. Dix last May for his approval, but, after much consideration, the Governor recently vetoed the bill. In disapproving of the bill Gov. Dix, alluding to the change in the name of the company from "The West-side Elevated Railway Company" to "The New-York Elevated Railroad Company," he states that the sale of the line and its franchises have been a subject of continual discussion between some of the original projectors of the enterprise and its present managers before the public and in the Legislature, and a suit was recently brought by the original incorporators to assert their alleged rights against the present company. It is by no means clear, Gov. Dix says, what rights were acquired by the mortgage sale of April, 1871, and while these rights are in dispute and in the course of judicial investigation, he deems it unjust on the part of the Legislature to pass any act which may affect the interests of the litigants, or give any advantage to either of the contesting parties. The Governor also pointed out other serious objections to the bill. The proposed extension to the south would cross and disfigure the Battery, while its extension to Central Park would make another one of the streets between Eighth and Ninth avenues entirely unfit for private residences, in a portion of the City where such residences are most desirable. But so far as regards rapid transit, nothing, the Governor says, would be gained by the provisions of the bill. If the company possesses any power under the acts of incorporation, or under the Sheriff's sale, it has the right to construct an elevated railroad with a double track from the southern termination of Greenwich street, near Battery place, along both sides of that street and along both sides of the Ninth avenue to the Harlem River. The Governor is not, he says, aware that this right is called in question in any quarter, and all that is needed to the completion of the work is capitalists should have sufficient confidence in its productiveness as an object of investment.

The President of the board, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that the company intended to continue the line to Fifty-ninth street without any further delay. They would, he said, have had it completed before now were it not that they had been waiting for Gov. Dix's decision on the bill passed by the last Legislature. That gave them power to change the plan of construction in some respects, but as the bill had been vetoed they should try and get along under the old act. He was certain they would have the line completed to Fifty-ninth street before the Summer, and they were about constructing side tracks at several points in the existing line, so as to allow cars to run every ten minutes, instead of twenty or thirty as at present. They would, he said, finally lay the tracks to Harlem River, but no definite period was fixed for completing the work.

Whom as the line now is has proved of great convenience to the west side, especially to the residents of Washington Heights and Manhattanville, who reach Thirtieth street by the Hudson River Railroad and there meet the Elevated Line. The road is a step in the right direction, but of course it is totally inadequate to the wants of even the west side, and is perfectly useless to people living on the east side.

The second of the three "existing routes" above alluded to is "the Gilbert Elevated Railroad," which has been heretofore described in these columns. The route designated is from Reade street and West Broadway to South Fifth avenue and Amity street, thence to Sixth avenue to Forty-second street, thence to Fifty-third street, to Ninth avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth street, to Eighth avenue, to Harlem River, and along Harlem River down Second avenue, thence to Twenty-third street, thence to First avenue, and thence to Chatham square. Under the original charter the company were required to complete the road as far as Forty-second street before last Fall, but an extension of time was granted at ast session of the Legislature. The Secretary of the company said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the panic of 1873 had upset their arrangements, that many persons who had promised to subscribe money to carry on the undertaking drew out of the enterprise, and that on account of the financial depression since existing they were not able to realize sufficient funds to justify them in commencing the work. If thereupon he took their seven per cent. gold bonds they would set to work at once. Indeed, he said, they did not want money "right away;" if purchasers of the bonds signed a subscription paper to pay the amount of their subscriptions when a mile of the road shall have been completed, they (the company) would build that mile, and continue to build the road as fast as the bonds were sold. "Tell them at THE TIMES office," said this official, "if they know any one having money to spare to bring it down here and we'll take it from them." If they could construct the road as far as Fifty-ninth street, they could get, he said, any amount of money from English capitalists to complete the enterprise. Then, said the reporter, "All you want is money." "That's it; there's the trouble. If we get the money we'll build the road," said the Secretary. Judging from the candid statement of the Secretary, there does not seem to be any great prospect that "the Gilbert Elevated Railroad" will be anything more than a paper one, for some time to come.

The third scheme is what is known as "the Beach Underground Road." It may be said that it is practically dead. Nothing has been done, and there are no prospects of ever carrying out the project.

The passage of the constitutional amendments, by which the granting of public money to railroads or other corporations is prohibited, will have the effect of protecting the City from being swindled by railroad jobs, and parties seeking for railroad charters in future must rely altogether on private capital for carrying out their projects. It is thought that there would be no difficulty in getting any amount of money for either an underground or elevated railroad if the matter was conducted by persons in whom the public could place confidence, but there is always great difficulty to be encountered at Albany, where all such projects have been opposed by interested parties, and where a liberal amount of money has been placed where it would "do most good." On the whole, the prospects of obtaining any really good, honest scheme of rapid transit for this City, are not such as to make us hopeful of immediate results.

THE IOWA EPISCOPATE.

THE LETTER OF REV. DR. HUNTINGTON, DECLINING THE BISHOPRIC.

Following will be found the letter of Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., declining to accept the position of Episcopal Bishop of Iowa. Another choice must, therefore, be made by the State Convention, to be held in Cedar Rapids in May next:

ALL SAINTS RECTORY,
WORCESTER, Dec. 17, 1874.

REVEREND BRETHREN AND GENTLEMEN: Your letter conveying the official information of my election to the Episcopate of Iowa reached me on Monday. If I seem too hasty with a reply, it must be remembered that the subject has been on my mind since the receipt of the telegraphic dispatch you were kind enough to send me immediately upon the adjournment of the convention. The fact that the Diocese of Iowa has done me a signal honor, wholly out of proportion to my deserts, while it touches my heart, ought not to blind my judgment, and my judgment, not unguided, I trust, by Him whose blessing you sought upon your choice, prompts me to decline the office to which you have invited me. This I accordingly do. In view of your own urgent appeal, as well as of the general affectionate letters addressed to me by other clergymen and laymen of the diocese, it seems only right that the foremost of the various considerations which have governed my decision should be stated.

The parish of which I have been the Rector during my whole ministry is without a church, and has been so since last Easter. We are in the midst of an arduous building enterprise, begun, not, indeed, with an express promise on my part that I would see it through, but certainly with a general understanding on the part of my people that we were pledged to stand by one another in this work. You know that the times are not particularly favorable to undertakings of this nature. I am assured by evidence, the force of which it is not easy to gainsay, that my departure just at this moment, when the money needed for the new church is only half raised, will certainly cripple, and possibly shipwreck, the endeavor. It may very well be that my friends here exaggerate the value of my assistance in the work they have in hand; but it is equally possible, and, may I not say, even more probable, that you also have overestimated your need of me. It would indeed be a source of great pain to me thus to have harassed and delayed the action of your important diocese, had I to reproach myself with having given any one the slightest reason to think that my connection here could be severed at this time. It is, I believe, known to you that some weeks ago I wrote to the brother clergyman who happened to be almost my only acquaintance (I cannot now say my friend) among the churchmen of Iowa, begging him to use every effort in his power to keep my name from coming before the convention. If in that letter I restrained from saying flatly that, if elected, I should decline, it was merely because delicacy seemed to forbid my assuming in an unsolicited communication the possibility of such a result. I was only apprised that I had been mentioned in connection with the vacancy all that I had a right to ask, therefore, was that my unwillingness to be considered a candidate should be stated to the electors. It is a satisfaction to think that my correspondent himself did not misapprehend the tenor of the words.

With the expression of an earnest hope that God, in His own time, will send you a Bishop richly endowed with all the qualities that fit a man for wise and gentle leadership, I remain your brother in the faith and love of Christ.

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON.

DEATH OF AN ARMY SURGEON.

Dr. E. H. Abadie, Surgeon in the United States Army, died in St. Louis early Tuesday morning, under somewhat mysterious circumstances. The *Democrat* says: "Sunday afternoon he called on his son, Mr. Eugene S. Abadie, residing in the western part of the city. Returning about 6 o'clock, he alighted from a car in front of his residence, and, it is surmised, was knocked down by a passing vehicle. Two gentlemen helped him into the house. The doctor evidently did not suppose he was injured, as he passed a quiet night. Monday serious symptoms were manifested, and he said something about a buggy. The remark led Mrs. Abadie to believe her husband had been run over, and a call from one of the gentlemen who aided him into the house, to inquire into his condition, confirmed the supposition. Drs. Hodgen and Papin, and Surgeon C. T. Alexander, of army head-quarters, were summoned, but their efforts to save life were unavailing. About 30 o'clock Monday afternoon their patient passed into a comatose condition, from which he never recovered. Dr. Abadie leaves a widow and three grown sons to mourn his loss. One of his sons is studying engineering in Europe, and the other two reside in this city, one of them, Eugene S. Abadie, holding the position of contracting freight agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company."

At the time of his death Dr. Abadie was about sixty years of age. He was born in France, and after arriving in this country was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1836. Since that time he has been constantly connected with the regular army. He served in the Mexican war and received his commission as surgeon in 1853. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was serving on the Texas frontier, and when the officers of his department joined their forces to the Southern cause he, with many of his fellow officers, was taken prisoner, but soon afterward released by parole or exchange. For some time past he has been in rather feeble health. He had only resided in this city for a brief period."

SEA-SICKNESS.

Dr. Giraldès has published, in the last number of the *Journal de Thérapeutique*, an account of the means by which he avoided sea-sickness during two passages to England and back. He was at Boulogne last June en route for London, when the weather was so rough that many intending passengers hesitated to cross the Channel. Dr. Giraldès was informed by a colleague at Boulogne that American physicians used the syrup of chloral as a preventive of sea-sickness with successful results. He therefore obtained some syrup of chloral, put himself into a quiet corner, and took his syrup directly the vessel was in motion, when, although his fellow-passengers experienced the usual unpleasant consequences, he arrived at Folkestone without having suffered the least inconvenience. The same remedy he obtained on the return voyage, only he increased the amount of chloral. He had again occasion to cross the Channel at the end of September by the night boat from Calais to Dover, and thinking with reason that the sea would be rougher at that season than usual, he had a draught made up composed of chloral, 3 grammes (45 grains); distilled water, 50 grammes; gooseberry syrup, 60 grammes; and French essence of peppermint, two drops. He took half of the draught as the vessel left the harbor, and arrived at Dover without having suffered in the least from sea-sickness, while his companions were in the usual condition of prostrate misery. A very heavy sea was running. On his return from London on the 30th of October there was a high sea and much wind. He accordingly took the remaining portion of his draught, soon went to sleep, and only awoke on his arrival at Calais in the best possible condition. Dr. Giraldès remarks that he is, as a rule, affected by sea-sickness when he crosses the Channel, and that his two trials of chloral have convinced him of its efficacy as a preventive of that most disagreeable malady. He adds that he never goes down in the cabin, but makes himself as comfortable as circumstances will allow on deck.

A SLEEPING-CAR EPISODE.

The Uniontown (Penn.) *Standard* narrates this exciting incident: "A few nights ago a lady passenger on the westward-bound train, Connellsville route, engaged a berth in one of the palace sleeping coaches. When she was ready to retire she took from her satchel a gum bed, which she inflated and placed upon the regular bed in the berth she was to occupy. It happened that her berth was very close to the stove, and the night being rather cold, the porter fired up pretty lively. The heat from the stove caused the gum bed to expand until the pressure got so great that it collapsed with a tremendous shock, similar to the report of a cannon, and the passengers jumped out of their berths in their night-clothes, thinking there was a collision. The force of the collapse threw the lady against the ceiling of the berth, but did not hurt her beyond a slight bruise. When the real state of affairs was known, and the lady was found to be unhurt, the thing created considerable merriment among the passengers, and that lady vow she will never take any more gum beds with her when she goes a traveling."

LAWYERS' FEES.

A petition has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature from O. E. Cleveland and others, asking the enactment of a law to restrain a Judge from allowing more than legal fees without consent of parties interested. The petition was suggested, it is said, by a case in Nelson County, where a lawyer had agreed to attend to a certain case for a stipulated sum. The money resulting from the proceedings coming into the lawyer's hand, he put in claim for ten times the amount of the agreement, and it was allowed.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AMONG THIS PEOPLE.

THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION—CHEROKEE HOTELS—DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL—THE COUNCIL IN SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TAHLEQUAH, Cherokee Nation,
Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

The readers of THE TIMES may like to know something of this aboriginal republic, which is without doubt the highest type of the many Indian nations in this country. Ever since Se-quo-yah, with the aid of an old spelling-book, which he could not read, studied out a perfect syllabic system of eighty-five characters for this most difficult of all the native American languages, there has been much interest manifested in the welfare of this nation, and it has been looked upon as a higher race than the ordinary Indian tribes of the plains. Whether this superiority arises from the admixture of white blood of late years, and the settling among the tribe of Scotch soldiers before the removal of the nation beyond the Mississippi, or whether this quality is owing to something inherent in the tribe, or its aboriginal civilization, is still an open question, though many give credit to both these causes as reasons why education and the refinements of civilized life seem to be more readily accepted by the Cherokees, and why this race to-day can boast of so many men and women that compare favorably with the whites in their social and literary culture.

The problem of civilizing the savage tribes has been the study of philanthropists, and this region has been often pointed out as showing the results of certain policies for the benefit of the Indians. Whether these high hopes have yet been realized must be judged by the condition in which we find the body of the people, and by the manner in which these Indians carry out the lessons they are supposed to have learned from their teachers for past forty years. There are two classes of people in America who take entirely opposing views upon this subject; one, believing most firmly in the capabilities for advancement in the race, the other as strongly holding the belief that the two races cannot exist together in this country; that the red man must waste away eventually before the march of civilization. Thus far those holding the extermination view seem to have had the advantage in the argument, as only a few tribes like the Cherokees have been found to show such advancement as to warrant the expectation of permanent progress.

Whether either of these views is correct can best be seen from a knowledge of the present condition of affairs among this people, and it is with this idea that your correspondent last week took the train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for Gibson Station, a little hamlet on the line between the Creeks and Cherokees. There was a furious storm in progress on Friday, making it difficult to see anything of the beautiful rolling prairie of the northern part of the Indian Territory. We reached Vinita in the storm, and hurrying on amid the sleet reached Gibson at dark, finding our way to the little hotel through the mud and water, and very glad even for a shelter. The landlord was a pleasant old Cherokee, with a strong twang of the Arkansas dialect, but he tried to make his limited supplies as much at our service as possible. He was Postmaster on the enormous salary of twelve dollars a year—another of those feeders from the public crib for which the President receives cursings more than blessings. The mail hack was to leave for Fort Gibson, eight miles distant, that evening, but it was so dark and stormy that it was agreed by all parties to be unsafe to start that night, so we concluded to remain with our old Cherokee host, much to his delight; for, notwithstanding his immense salary as Postmaster, and the profits of a grocery in a town of four houses, he, like any other Boniface, enjoyed the company of his guests and the financial accompaniments therefrom. We had a Cherokee supper in this Creek country, and the coffee was much like Choctaw, as my friend said, because it was "mixed," while we nearly froze sitting in the cold dining-room until the "short-cake" could be brought in. After supper we were taken to the chamber beneath the roof, the wind meanwhile shaking the building so as to make dreaming extremely uncertain. Our Cherokee bed had a true Cherokee covering, and as we were cold, it became necessary to pile up our own coats for protection. Morning came at last, and John the driver called us to be off for Fort Gibson.

A CHEROKEE TOWN.

We did not wait for the morning "short-cake" with the Postmaster, but hurried off in the crazy hack across the prairie, following the telegraph poles all the way over a broken country, until we descended into a rich valley and soon saw the beautiful blue waters of the Grand River and opposite the old fort. After considerable use of the vocal powers on the part of John the copper-colored ferrymen arose, came down to the gravelly shore, and "rowed us o'er the ferry" by pulling on a rope extended across the stream. We were at last on the other side, and, after clambering up the rocky bank, found ourselves in the little town of Gibson, a little to the north of which is the old fort established here many years ago. John drove up to Widow Brown's, the only hotel in the place, and we made no unnecessary delay, for the long ride had given us a good appetite. We went in and met the hostess, a dark Cherokee woman, buzzing around the house, cleaning up after a dance that the dusky young men and maidens had held in the hotel the evening previous. We interrogated the widow as to the probabilities of our getting some breakfast, when she said she "reckoned" that Aunt Sally could give us something out in the kitchen. Noticing that the widow spoke in a queer tone, we cast sidelong glances, making the discovery that she had in her mouth the little brush of wood covered with snuff, the usual method of "dipping snuff" so common in the South. Between this beautiful mouth, filled with snuff, a well developed nasal impediment, and a local dialect that was peculiar, our hostess, the widow, made out to be very interesting, as well as entertaining. We had heard of the beauties of this land, and began to think we had found them. While waiting for breakfast, there came a daughter of our hostess, a true Cherokee beauty, with coal-black hair, but of fine features, glossy, straight hair, and soft dreamy eyes. When she came into the parlor and took up the guitar, we entirely forgot about the snuff "dipping" and the nasal twang of the mother, and were loth to leave when Aunt Sally called us from the kitchen for us to go to breakfast.

We tasted good venison in the old log building, enjoyed the coffee, and then took a walk about town, while our new driver Ed, a colored Cherokee, was getting ready to take us on our journey. Fort Gibson is a native Cherokee town, of a few hundred people, but is perhaps the largest place in the Territory. There are several quite business-looking stores and shops, but all show the quiet Indian way of doing things. There seems to be no hurry or strife for trade, but simply to take what comes in its natural way. The principal Chief of the nation, Will. P. Ross, resides near the town, on a beautiful farm arranged in as tasty a manner as we find in the best farming communities. The old fort buildings are situated on an eminence half a mile north of the native town, and have a pretty appearance. We saw no troops, nor signs of war, the flag not even being raised on the parade ground. West of the town, a little over a mile, is a finely laid out soldiers' cemetery, with a fine monument in the centre, the only thing in the place looks different from the common surroundings of cemeteries, and being out on the plains, seems deserted.

While we had been wandering off to the cemetery, Ed had harnessed up the new rig, a sort of dilapidated army ambulance, with the covering gone, but remnants of seats left, looking as if they had seen better days. We soon left our hostess, climbed the little hill out of the town, and were on the high, rolling prairies once more, en route for the capital. We saw many fine farms cultivated by the natives, though in most instances the amount of cultivated land was not large, stock raising being more congenial to the taste of these people. The houses were mostly built of hewn logs, yet in many instances finely-painted frame buildings were seen, the building spots always being selected near to timber and water. Further on toward Tahlequah the country becomes broken and better timbered, with numerous streams formed by living springs, the country being quite similar to South-western Missouri and North-western Arkansas. The timber is mostly of oak, and the region for the latter half of the distance, regular "oak openings," as they are termed. We had traveled some eighteen miles over a rough, muddy road; had broken down once, so that it required all the skill of the driver and the aid of two ropes to get on again; when passing over a hill we saw down in a pretty valley among the oak timber the little city that claims to be the centre of the Cherokee Nation, and the most enlightened in the Indian Territory.

TAHLEQUAH, THE CAPITAL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Passing down the valley beside a rustic cemetery among the primeval oaken forests, we entered this little town of some thirty houses, and found the only hotel in the place, a log building of modest pretensions only one story high, and containing but two rooms devoted to the public, and as the annual Council of the Nation was in session, the spare room for "white folks" was exceedingly limited. We at last succeeded in getting the vacant places of two honorable members of the Council, who had gone home for the Sabbath, and this was better than we had dared to hope. The sitting-room, parlor, smoking room, and bedroom were all included in the one room; and four beds and their occupants, besides the amount of caucusing, committee meetings, and general talks, and all this in a place twelve by sixteen, made one feel at home so much that he could not be lonely if he would. Our host's English name was Wolf, but his really genial ways and evident desire to make things seem like other places, made us soon forget the savage appellation, and we amused ourselves looking about town until evening, as the Council had adjourned for the day before our arrival. In the centre of the town is the Capitol, a new brick building, of large size when compared with the surrounding houses. It is a neat, comely structure, and contains, in the lower story, halls for the sessions of the Senate and Council, and above, offices for the Executive and other officers of the Nation.

There is no church building or regular school-house in the town, though three or four denominations have services here, and two schools are pretty well attended. The building used for both school and church is an old Masonic hall, in use before the war, the lower part now a primary school, the upper portion for the high grade. All the denominations use the building on the Sabbath as they

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hero of the Hour.—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. E. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.—Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics.—Menagerie.—Museum.—Open afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Black Crook.—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Chilperic.—(Opera Bouffe).—Miss Emily Soldene.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Wedding by Moonlight.—Three Dwarfs.

TERRACE GARDEN.—L. B. Lent's Circus.—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2.—Grand Concert.—Under direction of Theodore Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2:30.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies (per annum).....$7 50
Ten Copies (per annum).....12 50
Twenty Copies (per annum).....22 00
Thirty Copies (per annum).....30 00

And One Extra Copy to Each Club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,).....25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

Among the statements which have been made in the newspapers in reference to the Pacific Mail Company, there is one to the effect that the sum of two or three hundred thousand dollars was sent to Albany for the purpose of pushing a bill through the State Legislature which the Directors thought necessary for their interests. Whether the Congressional subcommittee which meets to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will consider that this subject comes fairly within the scope of its investigations, we do not know. If it does, the members can scarcely be at a loss to ascertain in what quarter their inquiries should be conducted. One of the most notorious of the Albany lobbyists is a so-called "editor" in this City, and openly uses a newspaper for the purpose of advertising his base calling. Every day it is there stated that legislation in this country has always been carried on by means of bribery, that it affords the only resource by which public companies can get their bills passed, and that the work, to be properly done, should be intrusted to the lobbyist who can use a newspaper, such as it is, to support the great principle that bribery and corruption are universal in American public life. Whatever may be true of the past, it is quite certain that this particular lobbyist—the most impudent and shameless of his tribe—is planning a profitable campaign in Albany for the ensuing year. It will be our duty to spoil it, as we did last year, and we shall expect our correspondents to keep us well informed as to all the movements of Hugh Hastings in Albany; while any information that may be forwarded to us from other quarters will be thankfully received.

We do not know that Gov. Tilden can interfere directly with the business of bribing members of the Legislature, but we hope we may count upon his assistance in the endeavors which we shall make to suppress the infamous trade of open lobbying. The Democrats will come into power in the State next week, and it will be the duty of all classes of people to give them a fair trial. Mr. Tilden will deserve and receive assistance in every attempt which he makes to secure good government for the State, and we can scarcely think of any beginning which can be made so praiseworthy as that which should be directed to the suppression of bribery. Corporations are now publicly advertised that they can get any bills passed, no matter how prejudicial they may be to the interests of the people, by calling in the services of "skilled talent." It may not be in Mr. Tilden's power to keep "skilled talent" out of Albany, but he can easily kill the measures which may be smuggled through the Legislature by its agency. His experience and knowledge of affairs will easily enable him to detect such bills. And if he will veto them, he will not only do himself and his party, but the public, a great service. We wish he could be induced to say a few words on this important subject in his forthcoming message.

People who believe in the theory that accidents and other startling occurrences come in cycles, will have that belief strengthened by the frequency with which we have lately had reports of fatal casualties in England. Some thirty persons were killed by a railway accident near Woodstock, last Thursday, and nearly twice as many were wounded, some of them fatally. On the same day, in North Staffordshire, twenty miners were killed by a colliery explosion. In our own country, where haste and recklessness increase the chances of "death by accident," as it is called, these and previous disasters of the same kind would be remarked upon as specially noteworthy. They are warnings, however, to all who are intrusted with the care of human life. Fifty laborers and railway travelers slaughtered in one day is a shocking record against the management of the great enterprises responsible for this loss of life. England is beginning to be the most fatal country in the world for railway travelers.

The Louisiana Returning Board has finally given out something which may be interpreted as a decision. The indications are that the Republicans have the enormous majority of two in the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, but this is, of course, severely questioned by the Conservatives. Mr. Arroyo, one of the members of the board, resigned in disgust just before the decision was made, and announces that the board has ruled for the election of candidates who were "unquestionably defeated." It would appear from all accounts that the majority of the members of the board have by no means acted in a manner which entitles them to credit; and the temper of the masses, in view of this fact, is far from good. There seems no reason for doubting the valid election of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and Gov. Kellogg announces that three Republican and three Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Garibaldi has written a letter justifying his conduct during the concluding part of the Franco-Prussian war. This is in reply to the report of the investigating committee of the French Assembly, and it reads like a bit of ancient history. Garibaldi blames Gen. Bourbaki for not communicating with him when the French movements became so confused that there was really no apparent plan of concerted action. At this distance from the incident such a criticism seems strained. When Bourbaki went over the Swiss frontier, everything that he had done, or had been expected to do, was forgotten in the explosion which that movement created. Bourbaki was long regarded as a sort of thunderbolt which might fall upon Germany or any part of the invading army. The less said now about his share in the campaign the better.

It is suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to revoke at any time the regulations permitting the transit of bonded goods by rail. This hint is made timely by the repeated complaints preferred against the railway companies for their management, which, to say the least, is very loose. It is said, for example, that one firm doing a Canadian business, devised the ingenious plan of putting "dummy" doors to their cars which were sealed, while the real doors were opened and the cargo changed at pleasure. It is certain that the whole system has been prolific of fraud, and that the revenue, as Secretary Bristow declares, has suffered very much in consequence. If he should exercise the power which is claimed for him, and discontinue the use of bonded cars, some inconvenience would be entailed upon honest importers; but the persistence with which dishonest men have abused the privilege accorded to commerce may make this step necessary.

THE FINANCE BILL AND ITS CRITICS.

In discussing the general drift of the Senate Finance bill, we have given more prominence to its undoubted merits than to its obvious defects. It is not all that the thorough-going adherents of the policy of hard money would wish it to be, but it is a long step, even if it be a somewhat halting one toward the desired end. The real question before the friends of resumption in Congress and throughout the country is, whether it is the most satisfactory measure which is likely to pass for a long time to come, and, if so, whether with all its faults of omission, it is not better to give it an honest and united support. The pettifogging way in which the details of the bill have been criticised by the Democratic and so-called "independent" press has the obvious advantage of convincing hesitating Republicans that it is at least a sound measure of party policy. Both classes of critics seem to be equally surprised and disgusted at the resolution which the majority in Congress have displayed in grappling with the financial problem, and both are determined, if possible, to cheat the Republican Party out of the credit which would attach to making the first decided step toward the resumption of specie payments.

Nearly all the arguments so far directed against the main features of the scheme are such as would militate against any definite plan of resumption whatever. Some of them are based upon crude theories about the impossibility of collecting gold enough in four years with which to resume payments in coin. Because gold leaves these shores when we have no market for it, we are assured that we could neither prevent its export nor bring it back again when the United States Treasury appeared as a competitive buyer against France, England, or Germany. There may be difficulties in the way of hoarding gold which no one can at present foresee, but the demand notes of our Government will never be liquidated at all if it is to be scared from making the attempt by every phantom which can be conjured up by half-informed financial theorists. Attempt it when we may, a financial operation of this magnitude will need a great deal of care and intelligent foresight to carry it through. We do not see that we are likely, in the immediate future, to be able to intrust the preparatory labor to better hands than those into which it will probably fall. We invite much greater risks by indefinitely postponing the work than we do by undertaking it now, even under the conditions prescribed by the Senate bill.

While the arguments against the proposed method of resuming payments in gold are largely based upon certain imaginary conditions which nobody dreams of providing against in the ordinary transactions of business, the arguments against the resumption of payments in silver are chiefly the product of ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation. For example, we have the *Tribune* arguing one day that silver could not be kept in circulation while gold is at its present premium—11¾ per cent.—and then, without correcting that misstatement, shifting the ground of objection to the probability of gold being shortly quoted at 115. The *Tribune* views with dismay the approaching glut of silver coin in California and Oregon, and the consequent distress of the unfortunate restaurant-keepers who will be deluged with quarters and dimes not worth their face value in gold. After the "monetary transactions" of the Pacific coast have been "thrown into confusion by the flood of silver tokens," these coins are in some mysterious way to flow out of the country to be melted over again in Europe at a totally imperceptible profit. The California restaurant-keeper will probably survive the flood of silver coin with which he is threatened, and the British importer is not likely to show a wild desire to drain off our silver at fifty-eight pence an ounce when he can have more than he wants at home at a farthing an ounce less, even after gold has reached here a premium of fifteen per cent.

This silver question is a tolerably simple one. Let it be remembered that, with the abundance of the supply from our own mines, added to the huge quantities of demonetized silver held by Germany, it is as unlikely as anything can well be that silver will advance above its present price of 112½ cents in gold per standard ounce. With gold at a premium of 12 per cent., 100 ounces of our half-dollars, quarters, and dimes would be worth as bullion just about their nominal value—$125. To suppose that these coins would leave the country in large quantities the moment gold advances beyond that point is to assume, first, that it would pay to collect them from over a large tract of country; next that the broker's commission, the freight across the Atlantic, and the cost of melting and reducing them into pure silver bars would all be covered by a very slight percentage of difference in the premium on gold. The express charges on 100 ounces of silver, say from Chicago to New-York, would not be less than $1. Add to this the other items suggested, then calculate the profit to be expected by the supposititious foreign importer engaged in what must at best be a purely speculative business, and there is not much room to apprehend that even with gold at 115 silver, would leave the country in any very large quantities. A contingency still less probable it would hardly seem to be worth while taking into account.

A NEW RAID ON THE CHINESE.

It is quite possible that the new attempt to prevent Chinese immigration to this country may have a just and substantial foundation. But it looks suspiciously like a new form of an old and violent protest against all Chinese. Nominally, we believe, the anti-Chinese party of the Pacific States merely protests against the importation of dissolute Chinese women. Incidentally, however, all the bitter prejudice against the race is aroused, and before we have done with the legislation which is proposed on the subject, we shall surely see a determined effort to make the life of the Chinaman in America a greater burden than it is now, and this, of course, will be done for the purpose of discouraging the Chinese from coming here at all. Wherever the Democrats have had the power, they have bid for the support of the ignorant classes by proscribing the Chinese. An enlightened and generous public feeling, in California and elsewhere, favoring humane treatment of the Asiatic strangers, has been fostered and encouraged by the Republicans. It is not certain that the partisan aspect of this question is so marked as it once was. Indeed, while thoughtful men of both parties admit that the problem of the introduction of a considerable pagan element into our social fabric is a difficult one, they also protest against any form of legislation that shall discriminate against the Chinese as a race; and among the leaders of both parties there are also men who consider the Chinese an unmixed evil, to be legislated out of the country.

Some of the legislative experiments in this direction will, in years to come, be regarded as curiosities of illiberality. At one time, for example, the California Legislature sought to prevent by statute the exportation of dead Chinese. The Chinaman, from the Emperor to the poorest coolie, worships the shades of his ancestors. He desires that his bones shall rest near theirs, and he believes that if his poor body, when he has done with it, shall repose in an alien soil, his perturbed spirit will wander forever in the viewless void. What annihilation is to the Christian mind this possible fate is to the poor Chinese. Wherever the Chinaman goes, there is a clause in his agreement which compels his employer or contractor to return his body to China in case he dies abroad. In California, the companies or guilds, which have charge of all the immigrants, wait until a large number of mortuary remains have collected, and then they ship them together. It was thought that this superstition of the Chinese might be made to serve a useful purpose by making the exportation of their bodies unlawful. The ghosts of departed Chinamen would vainly wail along the Pacific shore of the great Republic seeking passage; they could not cross to the other side; therefore, their survivors would depart in great haste, in order that they might die and be buried in their own land. This cunning expedient was not adopted; it was too absurd even for the anti-coolie party. Municipal ordinances concerning the regulation of ventilation, clothes-washing, and other subjects, leveled at the Chinese, were found to work quite as much discomfiture among the voting Caucasians as among the despised Celestials, and they were discarded.

This later attempt to secure legislation from Congress on the subject of Chinese immigration is suggested by the failure of certain persons to send back to China a party of imported women. But the matter is pressed beyond the special issue, and it is once more alleged that a large proportion of the Chinese arriving in this country are really held in bondage. This is mere assertion, and, unless some proof of the statement is forthcoming, a law forbidding the importation of coolies, or bondmen, would not effect anything under existing statutes. American ships are liable to seizure and condemnation if detected in the transportation of coolies, yet American vessels do continually bring these Chinese laborers—such as we have in this country—to our shores. If these immigrants are coolies, why is it necessary to legislate further upon the matter? It is very well known that it is difficult to get from the leading Chinese in this country any clear statement of the relation which exists between the lower-class immigrant and the company or guild to which he comes "consigned." They are very reticent on that subject, or else they lie outright when questioned. They all affirm, however, that there is no such thing as bondage. If there is any, it is of such a mysterious force that not one Chinaman ever attempts to evade it. It does not seem possible to legislate in such a way that Chinese shall be prevented from coming here, unless we abrogate the treaty now existing between the United States and China. Just now, our people, in common with those of other civilized and commercial nations, are hoping to get still further into the Celestial Kingdom. It would be very odd if we, at the same time, should be putting up our own Chinese wall.

A BOOK FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The financial occurrences of September, 1873, and the subsequent condition of business affairs, interfered sadly with the public interest in the Centennial. We are glad to see signs that that interest is again awakening. It is none too soon. The Fourth of July, 1876, is scarcely more than a year and a half off.

One of the benefits of the Centennial will be to excite thought and inquiry in regard to the customs and mode of life of people in the early days of the Republic. This kind of curiosity should, especially in the young, be fully gratified. But our means of accomplishing this are exceedingly deficient. We have, indeed, books which have been written for the purpose of directly conveying this sort of information. There are also plenty of novels the scenes of which are laid in the days of the Revolution. Of the latter there are a few from which valuable ideas on the subject can be obtained; but the greater part are so inaccurate in their delineations of real life that the information they seem to impart is worse than useless. With regard to the former, although some of them are in certain respects excellent and highly useful, there is no one which for the object at present under consideration is exactly what is wanted. This is especially true in regard to one very important method of conveying the needed information, namely, pictorial illustrations of objects and scenes which cannot be adequately described in words.

The kind of book of which we are speaking would be one containing, in addition to suitable reading matter, a large number of illustrations, somewhat similar in style to that with which the public are familiar in, for instance, some of our best monthly magazines. The size of the pages should be quarto or large octavo. Many illustrations would be needed which could not be got upon a smaller page. The volume need not, and had better not, be a very thick and heavy one. It should not be a showy, expensive affair, with three-fifths of the page occupied by margin, and an inordinate proportion of the cost absorbed in gilt edges and handsome binding. A very cheap book, indeed, it could not be; but at the same time it should be such as the average of plain farmers and well-to-do mechanics would be able to purchase.

The adequate preparation of such a book as this would be no light matter. It would require research, artistic skill, literary ability, and pecuniary capital. It would be almost indispensable to the success of the work that it should be undertaken by a publishing house of large means. No one individual could possibly prepare such a book in the same manner as the author of a work intended to consist simply of letter-press could get it ready for the compositors. Indeed, the mere superintendence of the preparation would require a combination of qualities which it would not be easy to find in any one man.

Among the prominent features of progress at the present day is the manner in which drawing and engraving have taken their place among the useful arts. Up to a time fully within the memory of many people not yet fifty years old these arts, as a means of conveying popular knowledge, were almost ludicrously inferior to what they are now. There were, indeed, many very fine engravings, but they were principally "works of art," simply appealing to the sense of the beautiful, and, at any rate, they were so expensive that the mass of the people saw little of them. The ordinary wood engravings in school-books and works designed for general circulation were usually miserable in execution and design, and immeasurably inferior in both qualities to the illustrations in these classes of books now. A volume such as we are recommending could not have been produced forty years ago. Forty years hence, on the other hand, there will be many difficulties in the way of its production which there are not now. The relics which illustrate every-day life in the early years of the Republic are fast disappearing. Old furniture, clothing, mechanical tools, and farming implements are rapidly vanishing. Even the old houses that are left standing will, nearly all of them, in a few years, be so completely changed in appearance as the family of a plain Western farmer, who has made a fortune by a railroad town springing up on his own and his neighbors' land, and has gone to Chicago to live in style.

We are in no sort of danger in this country of doing too much to keep up the recollections of the past. There are many nations in which the people are far too prone to talk and think of what their country *has* been. Our weakness lies in an opposite direction. We are apt to talk too exclusively of what the country is and what it is going to be. The Centennial will, as there is every reason to hope, be eminently beneficial in counteracting the excess of this tendency; and a book of the kind we have endeavored to describe could not fail, we think, materially to promote in this respect the usefulness of that great national celebration.

THE SOLDIER.

The modern soldier has lost so many of the surroundings of pomp and circumstance which imagination, at least, threw about his precursor a few hundred years ago, that he has become very much like the rest of us—hardly a picturesque figure in the arena of life. The changes in the condition of war have done much to transform our soldier in the view of the world. The use of long-range arms of precision has tended to make a mere machine of him. Yet their mechanical intricacies, after all, require that he shall be either more intelligent than the man of the pike and arquebuse, or have had a much longer training. It is this necessity of preliminary training, the substantial remodeling of the awkward peasant or the unsoldierlike tradesman, that is driving the Germans, French and Russians into their sweeping conscriptions, and the enrollment of their whole people capable of bearing arms, into at least corps for instruction.

The recent German proposition to call out the Landsturm, which has hitherto corresponded in Germany to the French *levée en masse*, increases the available military resources of the Empire to the extent of 175,000 men. None of these will be over forty-two years of age, and the majority will have passed through the Line, the Reserve, and the Landwehr. Having attained aveteran experience of the trials and discomforts of military service, they thought they had reason to expect exemption from them in the future, but their hopes seem doomed to disappointment. When this measure becomes law, the German Army will have the astonishing total of from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 men, all accustomed, by regular periodical training, to the duties of the soldier. On the 9th of last month, the Conseils de Revision of France began their examinations of persons subject to military duty in the territorial army, so called—a sort of Landwehr—under the new law, devised after the German plan. These comprise all men between twenty-nine and forty years of age, and they amount in total to the vast figure of 2,400,000 men. More than half of these, of course, will be found unfit for service; and as the French are not so amenable to military discipline as the Germans, it is safe to infer that the experience so far will be continued, and, in spite of pains and penalties threatened, only a fraction of those who are liable will put in an appearance before the Conseils. The active army of France, we may add, is at such a low ebb that it would be hard for the War Minister to place more than 200,000 men in the field at short notice. France may love war—and she certainly hates Germany—but she does not take kindly to the Prussian military system. The French Army on a war footing, on paper, besides the territorial army above referred to, amounts to 689,000 men, besides the reserves of each. The active army of Austria numbers 897,000 men, besides seven annual contingents and a Landwehr. The nominal effective force of the Italian Army was, on the 1st of January of this year, 737,514 men, of whom 392,994 had received a complete military education, 247,987 were imperfectly instructed, and 96,523 totally untaught. Russia is now busily engaged in following the general movement. The country has been divided into fourteen military circumscriptions, and the work of enrolling those liable to military duty is rapidly going forward. Its completion will give Russia the largest military force and reserve in Europe. Add to these enormous figures the men actually on service with the navies of Europe—England, 68,264, (including naval reserve;) Russia, 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 12,450; Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,260; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,300. Europe, it will be seen, from these figures, approaches the new year with a larger number of armed men than she has had at any previous epoch.

Glancing at these figures, the reader may gather some comfort in comparing our situation with that of the Old World. Our little army of 25,000 men, and the Militia of the States numbering 153,000, represent all the military service we are called on to render. The consequence of the restricted size of our army, and its removal from the concern and interest of the great body of the people, has been deterioration in the character of the enlisted men. That point was forcibly presented in the late report of the Inspector General, and it is shown again in that of the Surgeon General. The fact is that both here and in England enlistment in the regular army is only entered into as a last resort by most of the recruits. A few—very few—are inspired by military ardor; some more have made shipwreck of life or character, and enter a recruiting office as a refuge from absolute ruin; but more still are a bad lot who no sooner sign the enlistment papers than they meditate desertion, and while they do remain in the service, spend a large share of their time in the guard-house. It is encouraging to learn from the report of the Paymaster General, however, that one-fourth of the enlisted men during the year deposited, under a new and wise arrangement, over $300,000 with him as savings. But the Surgeon General has a terrible off-set to this. For five years the annual average of homicides among the troops was about 25, the total being 121. It is noteworthy that the negro troops furnish a much smaller percentage of these homicides than the white, even considering their relative number. This total suggests the desperate character of many of the recruits. Fourteen soldiers committed suicide during the year. These were all whites. In the British Army the average of a much greater force for ten years is 66, or something over .03 per thousand. This is excessively high as compared with the suicides in civil life in England; but, as compared with other European armies, slightly lower than that of the French and Belgian, considerably lower than that in the Prussian, and less than half the ratio of the Austro-Hungarian. One fact is suggestive: Since a Horse Guards order directing the removal of the service ammunition from the men's pouches to regimental magazines, a decided decrease in the number of suicides is recorded. Our men are largely in the field, on the plains, with their ammunition by them.

THIRTEEN AT TABLE.

There are very few minds which are wholly free from superstition. Much as a man may deride the superstitions of his friends, it will generally be found that he has some pet one of his own. There certainly are feelings of this kind which have a powerful hold on the minds, not only of the ignorant, but of those whose education and experience might be expected to relieve them of all such notions. Addison derided such fancies more than a hundred and fifty years ago, in the papers in which he describes the dejection of the friend, with whom he goes to dine, in consequence of his wife having dreamt a very strange dream, which he accepted as a portent of misfortune; and in the same paper he alludes to the apprehension as to sitting down thirteen to dinner. This is still among the most common of popular superstitions. It has been recalled by an incident which has just taken place in Paris. There assembled lately at a *traiteur's* in that capital a party who sat down to a sumptuous supper. The only lady present passed among them by the name of La Reine Aline. She appeared to be as jovial as the rest up to a certain point of the entertainment, but just as the champagne began to circulate, her Majesty's manners suddenly underwent a marked change. She became silent, gloomy, and abstracted. Rallied upon her melancholy mood, Queen Aline averred that evil was impending. Yes, she knew it only too well—they were, dreadful to relate, thirteen at supper! Presently a quarrel took place, during which the discreet proprietor privately betook himself to the Commissary of Police. Now it is proverbially an ill wind which blows nobody good, and even thirteen at dinner may bring luck in some way. This official, then, discovered in the convivial party precisely those whom he "wanted." La Reine and the rest proved to be a gang of extensive dealers in lucifer matches, on which they habitually forgot to pay the Government duty. These they hawked about the environs of Paris, and occasionally added to their profits by pilfering. In fact, La Reine's rooms were the repository of a large collection of valuables which had been in the possession of divers respectable denizens of the *banlieue*.

It will be seen, then, how accurately her gloomy vaticinations as to thirteen at table were fulfilled, nor did she fail to attribute the misfortune which had overtaken her entirely to this unlucky number thirteen. The superstition appears to be common to most, if not to all, nations. Tom Moore mentions that at Catalani's one day, perceiving there was that number at dinner, his hostess sent a French Countess, who lived with her, up stairs, to remedy the grievance; but La Cainea coming in soon after, the poor, movable countess was brought down again. And, again, that a nobleman told him he had dined once abroad with Count Orloff, the celebrated Russian, and perceived he did not sit down to dinner, but kept walking from chair to chair; he found afterward it was because the Narishken were at table, who, he knew, would rise instantly if they perceived the number thirteen, which Orloff would have made by sitting down himself.

Lord Lyttelton, an authority on such points, considers that there is no doubt of the notion having reference to the Last Supper, at which thirteen were present. Some, he observes, dislike the number at all times, while others limit their objection to it to Fridays. Very irrationally, as the last supper was on the fifth, not the sixth, day of the week. An eminent naval officer with whom he was acquainted actually would walk out of the room when the conjunction happened on a Friday, after the death of his wife and eldest daughter, both of which events were preceded, it may be presumed, closely by the said conjunction. In such cases it is out of the question to reason with people. They must be left to indulge fancies which, if foolish, are, at any rate, harmless.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT'S ORATORIO PERFORMANCE.

A remarkably good performance of "The Messiah" was given at Steinway Hall yesterday evening by the Oratorio Society of New-York and the Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn, both of these organizations having united for the occasion under the direction of Dr. Damrosch. It is to be regretted that the public does not usually encourage concerts gotten up by societies of this kind, for last night's work showed what excellent elements are to be found in this City for the formation of choral bodies which might, six or eight times a year, recite the masterpieces, and keep them thus in the recollection of the rising generation, which is not likely, from present appearances, to know much of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. Yesterday's entertainment, it is true, was very largely attended, but the interest in oratorio music in New-York has always been of a sporadic sort, and the success of last night's venture could scarcely be taken as proof that a steady taste for compositions of this order has been suddenly developed. A few equally satisfactory renderings would, however, do much for oratorio, and we trust Dr. Damrosch and his forces will persevere in their task. The vocal solos were, of course, not so impressive as the choral and orchestral parts of the programme, but Miss Anna Drasdil's singing of "He shall feed His flocks," though only a little superior to that of all her numbers, was exceedingly fine, and Mr. George Simpson's thorough command of his art once more asserted itself in all the tenor airs. The soprano and bass, Miss Annie Whinnery, from Boston, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard, acquitted themselves conscientiously of their respective duties, but the lady's voice is rather thin, and Mr. Stoddard's is not quite flexible enough for the florid passages. The chorus and orchestra, as implied already, were in capital condition. Their attack was wonderfully true and unanimous, and their shading very nice, considering the limited experience which local instrumentalists and vocalists have in dealing with music of this order. It would be a waste of space to particularize, for the recital presented few "points" and was chiefly notable for its smoothness and general precision. A more careful, earnest, and magnetic conductor than Dr. Damrosch, it is only fair to say before closing, never comes before an American audience, and to his labors, both previous to and during last evening, is to be ascribed the larger share of the honest praise the concert merits.

TO-DAY'S THOMAS CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' second matinée this season may be attended this day at Steinway Hall. The programme, which we have already printed in this place, will be found in another column. It will at once strike the general reader as uncommonly attractive. The performance commences at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Another matinée recital of "The Shaughraun" may be attended at Wallack's Theatre to-day. These afternoon representations of Mr. Boucicault's drama are now quite as attractive as the night performances, and the sight of the crowded auditorium is, if anything, more brilliant, for four-fifths of the assemblage are, of course, of the fair sex, and attired with the richness of color essential to fashionable dresses. The eagerness to witness the evening entertainment is undiminished.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"The Hero of the Hour" will be acted at the matinée to-day and also this evening, and will then be withdrawn. The fine scenery of the drama is well worth seeing, and as the opportunities we now refer to are the last offered to view it, they ought not to be allowed to go by.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is to be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon and evening. Massinger's admirable play will then make room for "Pygmalion and Galatea," in which Miss Leclercq is to perform, Monday. Mr. E. L. Davenport's personation of *Sir Giles Overreach*, to be repeated to-day and to-night, is an effort which can be seen thrice or four times with pleasure and edification.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The first matinée recital of "The Two Orphans" may be attended at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon. Of a play of which we published a lengthened review but two days ago, it is not necessary now to write much. Suffice it to say that those to whom an interesting and effective, if rather sombre, melodrama is attractive, would witness one cleverly acted and splendidly set, they will find nothing more acceptable than the entertainment at the Union Square.

BRIEF MENTION.

In addition to the matinée performances referred to above, any one of a score of others can be attended to-day. *Col. Sellers* receives as usual at the Park Theatre, and the beauties of "The Black Crook" are unfolded at the Grand Opera-house. There will be no matinée at the Lyceum, but Wood's Museum, Niblo's, and the Olympic and Metropolitan are to be open by day as well as by night. Mr. Maccabe appears in his very amusing sketches at Robinson Hall, and Mr. Barnum invites attention to the *après midi* sports at the Hippodrome. A day performance is also announced at the New-York Circus, now installed at the Terrace Garden Theatre, and the minstrels—Bryant's and the San Francisco band—do double work, as is their wont every Saturday.

TAMMANY DICTATION RESENTED.

THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATS BEGINNING TO TALK PLAINLY TO OUR MODEL "REFORMERS."

From the Syracuse Standard, (Dem.,) Dec. 25.

Tammany Hall, flushed with its victory in having named the Governor of the State, has now assumed to organize the new Democratic Assembly, and even to name the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Fenton. John Kelly, who succeeds William M. Tweed as the Boss of the Tammany Ring, called together on Wednesday the puppets whom he has chosen to do the voting for him at Albany this Winter, and issued to them his most-sovereign decree. They obeyed with alacrity, and in a most solemn manner registered their master's wishes. Having done which, they had the record of their action duly engrossed, and each attached his signature to the solemn compact, which they swore not to deviate from by the breadth of a hair.

Thus "reformed" Tammany repeats the old game of old Tammany, of forestalling the action of the legislative caucus. Boss Kelly has taken a lesson from his predecessor. In 1868 the Democrats having obtained control of the Assembly, the Tammany delegation, under the direction of Boss Tweed, met in conclave, in advance of the meeting of the legislative party caucus, entered into compact, and promulgated the slate it made. The country Democracy submitted, not, however, without some mutterings, to Tammany's dictation. This was repeated again and again under Tweed's rule, until the country Democracy became but the tail to the big kite of Tammany.

The proper revulsion came, and old Tammany was overthrown. Self-styled "reformers" seized control of the Tammany organization, but a glance behind the veil disclosed that among the new leaders were many old friends in new faces. A revolution that left such men as Tim Campbell, Jimmy Hayes, and John Morrissey still at the helm, was "reform" with a vengeance.

The new Tammany, like the old, evidently looks upon the Democracy as the tail to its kite, to be switched hither and thither at the kite's sovereign pleasure. The exposed corruption and rascality of the old Ring lost the Democratic party power in this State for two years. And now, just as the party is recovering from the blow inflicted upon it by Tammany, Messrs. Kelly and Morrissey bind their henchmen in the Assembly to take as Clerk of that body the Clerk, during the height of Tweed's power, of the old Tweed Senate! And these eminent "reformers" expect the country Democracy to fall in with the programme, cringing as of old to the power of their mighty ring.

It has been whispered ere this that John Kelly derives his inspiration from Blackwell's Island, and that the deposed chieftan of Tammany still furnishes from his prison cell the brains for the engineering of that complicated political machine. It is well understood that not long ago Mr. Kelly was bitterly hostile to Mr. Calkins, and declared that in no event would he receive the support of the New-York delegation for Clerk of the Assembly. People will at least be curious to learn what secret hold the Ex-Boss has over the present Boss of Tammany Hall, that has brought about this wonderful change of heart.

Tammany Hall, with its solemn compact holding tightly every member it sends to Albany, has seventeen votes out of the seventy-five in the caucus of Democratic members of the Assembly. It remains for the Democratic members outside of that combination to say whether they will or will not submit to its impudent dictation. Too long has that oligarchy laid down the law for the Democracy of New-York. Far too long has one-fourth of the party controlled three-fourths. Mr. Tilden was elected Governor outside of the City of New-York. It was the country that did it. If there was reason before in tamely submitting to thralldom of Tammany Hall, that reason no longer exists. The record of the last election is full of justification for the country Democracy to break the chains that have so long galled its limbs. That record is its clear title to freedom from Tammany domination.

Let the country Democrats in the Assembly, when they meet at Albany, assert their own manhood and resent as it should be resented the brazen effrontery of Kelly, Morrissey & Co., in essaying to forstall the action of the Democratic caucus and to dictate how they shall perform the most important duties of the session. It is not too soon to teach Tammany Hall, whether ruled by Boss Tweed or Boss Kelly, that New-York City is not New-York State, and that in State matters it is not the Island of Manhattan alone that is to be consulted. Tammany Hall should be taught that in State politics it must take a back seat. The lesson cannot be inculcated too soon for the good of the Democratic Party.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 24.

The action of the courts in the cases of Fischer and Sturges, in the matter of the power of the Board of Trade of Chicago to discipline its members, leaves no longer any doubt on that subject. There never should have been any doubt on the question of power, nor any hesitation in the exercise of it. The board has been so long negligent of its reputation that the number of those who were guilty of disreputable practices had become formidable enough to contest for the supremacy. Nothing is so conducive to honor and high character as the prompt punishment of misconduct, and nothing so encouraging to loose principles and conduct as a lax administration of discipline. The courts have come to the aid of the reputable members, who have always been sustained by public opinion, and it is now for them to maintain their ascendency and redeem the character of the board by a rigid exaction of honorable dealings.

The injunction merely stopped proceedings for the moment, but has undone nothing. It is the bounden duty of the Board of Trade to commence exactly at the point where they left off, and complete the proceedings, and of the officers to execute the verdict rendered by the ballots of the body.

PROBABLE SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 25.—George Clark, of East Hampton, a book-keeper for the Nashawannock Suspender Company, and aged thirty-five years, while in a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself this morning. The wound will probably prove fatal.

THE HAWAIIAN MONARCH.

HOW KING KALAKAUA SPENT HIS CHRISTMAS IN NEW-YORK.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—RECEPTION TO HAWAIIAN NATIVES AND FORMER RESIDENTS—HIS MAJESTY PHOTOGRAPHED—VISIT TO BOOTH'S THEATRE—FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Although King Kalakaua was not able to exactly fulfill all the appointments which had been made for him on Christmas Day, still he was, for a King, very punctual and faithful to his engagements—a result which is, at least in great measure, due to the excellent management of Alderman Gilon, who fills the office of Chairman of the Joint Committee of Reception, in the absence, compelled by ill-health, of the official originally appointed to the position. His first engagement was for the morning service at St. Thomas' Church, at which place the royal party arrived during the rendering of Mendelssohn's processional, "Hark! the herald angels sing." The party consisted of the King, Col. Wherry, Lieut. Totten, Aldermen Gilon, Kehr, and Koch, and Assistant Alderman Brucks, all of whom sat in chairs placed for them in the front half of the centre aisle. The musical portion of the service was of the brilliant character usual at St. Thomas', and the sermon, one appropriate to the season, was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan. The King paid the closest attention to the services, and expressed himself in particular as much pleased with the music. The church was crowded, and at the conclusion of the services a well-dressed, if not a well-bred, crowd gathered on the sidewalk and awaited the exit of the King. From the church the royal party proceeded to the Windsor for lunch, and that concluded the King's morning movements.

In the afternoon the same party, with the exception of Lieut. Totten, and the addition of Gen. Dominis, drove to Gurney's photographic gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth street, where they were met by Lieut. Palmer. The photographs which were taken were individual portraits of the King, Gov. Dominis, Col. Wherry, and Lieut. Palmer. Although the negative was not shown to the party there is little doubt that the pictures are satisfactory. A group picture will be taken probably on some day next week. From the picture gallery the party proceeded to the Windsor Hotel, thus making the first departure from the day's programme. It had been intended to visit the Great Roman Hippodrome after leaving Gurney's, but, very unexpectedly, a party of the natives and former residents of the Hawaiian Islands, whom the King had intended to receive on some other day, had arrived at the hotel, and, in order not to disappoint them, and although the King had accepted Mr. Barnum's invitation, the engagement had to be broken. The reception at the hotel was of an informal character, as most of the persons received were old acquaintances of the King of from five to twenty years standing. The following are the names of the persons who were presented who were born at the islands: Dr. T. M. Coon, Mr. G. P. Lathrop, an author and essayist of some reputation; Gen. G. C. Armstrong, the President of the Hampton Normal School at Hampton, Virginia, Dr. Nathaniel Emerson, and Mr. W. N. Armstrong, now resident in this City. The following persons who have resided in the islands were also presented: Mr. Warren Goodale, Miss Phillips, Mr. Charles Dana, Mr. Samuel Holmes, and Miss Anna Paris. Among others who called were Dr. Henry M. Field, of the *Evangelist*, Col. Church, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sadler. Mrs. Sadler is the daughter of the first Consul from the Islands to this country.

At the close of the reception the King dined, and in the evening proceeded to the theatre. The royal party was accompanied by a delegation from the Board of Aldermen and a number of invited guests. At 8:30 the carriages containing the entire party drew up in front of Booth's Theatre, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, where their arrival was announced to the throng at the doors by a salute of fireworks. The appearance of the King and his suite in the lower right proscenium box was the signal for a unanimous and hearty burst of applause from all parts of the house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the box with the King, were Gov. Dominis, Col. Wherry, United States Army; Lieut. Totten, United States Navy; Alderman Gilon, acting chairman of the Reception Committee; Gen. Pickney, Alderman Koch, Alderman Kehr, James B. Nicholson, and a number of others. The lower box to the left was occupied by Commissioner Roswell D. Hatch, of the Fire Department, Assistant Alderman Brucks, Assistant Alderman Kreps, Mr. M. B. Miller, of the Produce Exchange, Mr. William H. Moloney, and Mr. Charles V. Allen. The play was "Macbeth," with Mr. George Vandenhoff and Miss Matilda Heron in the principal roles. Shortly after his Majesty's appearance, a reference (strictly in the play) was made by one of the actors to the fact that

"The King comes here to-night,
Something new, it is true."

an announcement that was received on all sides as both timely and appropriate. At the close of the first act Miss Heron was called before the curtain and presented with two enormous bouquets, a compliment which she gracefully acknowledged in a single sentence—"This is not the first time that noble New-York has strewed my pathway with flowers." On her retiring the orchestra struck up the Hawaiian National Hymn, followed by "Hail Columbia," to which His Majesty bowed his acknowledgments. During the evening, at the invitation of Mr. Harry Palmer, the King and the immediate members of his suite, accompanied by Alderman Gilon, went behind the scenes and inspected the machinery of the stage. His Majesty was introduced to Miss Heron and one or two other members of the company, returning to his private box in time for the concluding scenes of the play. After leaving the theatre the royal party were driven to the corner of Broadway and Canal street. Here an exhibition of the efficiency of the Fire Department had been intended, and a considerable crowd had gathered to witness a similar display to that afforded the Grand Duke Alexis on his visit to this City in 1871. A part of the programme was to be the sounding of the alarm by the King, and the assemblage of eight engines on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, in as short a space of time as the well-known discipline of the department would permit. In this, however, the royal guest and his friends were doomed to disappointment. At a few minutes before 12, Commissioner Hatch arrived with the unwelcome news that a fire at No. 80 Sullivan street had called off all the engines of that district and rendered the intended inspection impossible. The affair was accordingly postponed to a future occasion. The royal party then departed for the Windsor Hotel, on reaching which his Majesty retired to his apartments for the night.

The King is probably well pleased with his entertainment in this City, as his departure has been postponed from time to time, until now it is likely that he will not take his departure before Thursday. The following are the only arrangements as to his future movements which have yet been decided upon: As has been already announced in THE TIMES, the King gives a reception at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow morning. At 11 o'clock will be presented any army and navy officers who may call; at 11:30 the members of the Board of Trade will be received; at 12 o'clock his Majesty will see the citizens in general, and at 1 o'clock promptly the reception will end. The other engagements of the King necessitate that these hours should be exactly observed. In the afternoon the King will employ himself in "shopping," and in the evening he attends a private reception to be given at the house of Mr. Elisha H. Allen, the son of the Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands. On Sunday morning the King will attend service at St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. His only engagements for the secular days of that week are for Monday evening, at the opera, and for Tuesday evening, at the Park Theatre. He intended visiting the City's public institutions on Monday, but that will probably be postponed until Tuesday. It is announced that the royal party will leave New-York on Thursday, taking a special car on the 10 A. M. express for Boston. The King will remain over in New-Haven three hours, leaving at 4 P. M. for New-Bedford, where he will stop over night, and go on to Boston in the morning.

THE ROSS MYSTERY.

Detective Macdougal, of the Central Office, who in company with Mr. Lewis, an uncle of the missing Ross child, was sent by Superintendent Walling to Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, to see a child in charge of an aged couple living in that village, and ascertain if the child was Charlie Ross, returned to this city yesterday. The aged couple referred to were found, and the lad in their charge was freely shown to the officer and his companion. At the first glance Mr. Lewis saw that the child was not the one that he was in search of, and thus another clue which promised success has proved to be a bitter disappointment.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Col. John M. Thompson was elected on Wednesday, in the old Twenty-third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, (Allegheny, Butler, and Armstrong Counties,) to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin. His majority was very large, but the vote was very light. In Allegheny City, which was supposed to be the stronghold of Mr. R. P. Nevin, the independent candidate, in eighteen districts the vote stood: Thompson, 684; Nevin, 537; Baillie, 351. In Butler County Col. Thompson swept the field, the vote of the borough and township of Butler standing, Thompson, 617; Nevin, 18. The vote polled was probably not a third of the usual vote of the district, but the majority is large in proportion. Mr. Thompson may congratulate himself in wearing Congressional honors for about ten weeks, which is hardly time to gain a continental reputation for statesmanship or oratory.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE APPOINTEES YESTERDAY—THE BOARD TO ORGANIZE TO-DAY.

The three newly-appointed Commissioners of Charities and Correction had an informal meeting yesterday at the office of the Department, corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street. Ex-Commissioner Laimbeer was there also, and went through the building with them, and explained the manner in which the business of the institution was conducted, the way in which the books were kept, and the general daily routine observed. Ex-Commissioner Stern was also at the building for a short time during the morning. Commissioner Bailey said that he was completely taken by surprise, as he had no idea that the appointment was about to be made, although he had been spoken to on the subject by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz on the day before. When asked as to what course he would pursue in his official career, Mr. Bailey said that the whole thing was so sudden that he had hardly had time even to think about it, and that, beyond the short interview in the morning, he had no conversation with his colleagues in regard to the matter. He had not yet taken the oath of office, but would do so to-day, when the board would meet and organize. He was much pleased with the character of the gentlemen associated with him on the board, and he had no doubt that everything would work harmoniously.

Commissioner Donnelly said that he believed that the appointments were as much of a surprise to his colleagues as they were to himself, and that he really could say nothing in regard to their probable course of action, from the fact that, beyond the informal meeting in the morning, nothing had been discussed or determined upon. Mr. Donnelly spoke very highly of Messrs. Bailey and Cox, and said he was much gratified at being associated with those gentlemen. Mr. Cox expressed himself in substantially the same terms as the other gentlemen with whom he is to serve. He said that he had devoted the whole morning to a careful examination of the Bureau of Charities and Correction, so far as could be made at the office in Third avenue in so short a space of time, Ex-Commissioner Laimbeer, he said, had gone through the whole building with them, and had explained how the business was carried on. From what he saw, he was of the opinion that the detail and *personnel* of the office was thoroughly organized and the work well done. He did not think that any changes in that part of the bureau would be necessary. The books and accounts, he thought, were in a satisfactory condition, and were well and carefully kept. Still, he was not in a position to say what action would be taken by the board until after its organization. Mr. Bailey would take the oath of office this morning, and the Commissioners would meet at his office, No. 51 Exchange place, at 11 o'clock, to organize. As foreshadowed in THE TIMES of yesterday, Mr. Bailey will most probably be elected President of the board.

A RURAL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF THE CLERGYMAN WHO HAS NEARLY CIVILIZED THE OLD "ALGERINE" COLONY, ON THE BORDERS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 25.

South Seabrook, N. H., was intensely agitated yesterday afternoon. One of the few great events in its limited history occurred—no less an occurrence than the marriage of its popular minister, Rev. William Rand, to whom is due in a very large measure the removal of that stigma that attached to the inhabitants of South Seabrook, in years gone by, before Mr. Rand began his labors. The marriage, the first ever solemnized there with any public demonstration of interest, and the only event of the kind that has ever taken place within the classic walls of the village church, has for weeks been the chief topic of conversation in all the circles of Seabrook society. The great day of all this year, the day before Christmas, began with lowering clouds and threatening signs of inclement weather. The wedding would surely have to take place in a storm. But after the midday meal clouds cleared away and the spectators began to gather. The vestry in which the wedding was held was in the lower portion of the unfinished church building, and it was a very curious vestry. Mottoes of every description covered the walls, hung in promiscuous contiguity. In one place "Thou shalt not steal," was placed near by "Gentlemen will please not spit on the floor or smoke in this room." In another, "The eyes of the Lord are in every place," was opposite "Warning to reckless drivers." Again, "Children, obey your parents," was below "Advice to teamsters." In other places were pictures; as a sample Holbein's "Dance of Death;" close by was a picture of the "Black Valley Railroad;" next to it a map of Essex County. The pillars of the vestry were wreathed with green, and in front of the end that answers for a chancel was an evergreen arch. Near by on a table were the presents, including a prettily worked motto, "The Lord will provide." Into this vestry the people of Seabrook came and crowded close on the seats. They sat and stared, many of the gentlemen with their hats on. In one corner sat, stood, and lolled the members of the village band, who had been practising for months in Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and knew about as much of it at the ceremony as they did when they began their study of the work. Several of them, to use a slang phrase, "swapped" instruments, it being apparently immaterial what they performed on. The red-plumed hats, being new, were not removed. The performer on the bass drum amused himself and the children in the rear seats by practising the intricate passages of his part on the outside of his drum. Those who could not see the band looked at the pictures. Four o'clock was the hour set down for the ceremony, and, as the minutes fled, those who sat near the back partition knew the procession would enter promptly, as they could hear the officiating minister and the interested parties rehearsing their parts, in order that everything would go smoothly. About 4 o'clock the busy and rather bewildered sexton-usher entered and said authoritatively, "Mr. Follansbe-e, commence playing the Wedding March." The same individual then removed a large dog by hauling vigorously on tail and ear, but the dog's harmonic whelp was music in comparison with the murdered strains of the "Wedding March," which Mr. Follansbee had by this time started, after the big drummer had once lost and recovered his place in the performance. The procession then entered, the bridegroom accompanied by his brother, Rev. Mr. Rand, of South Boston, the minister in charge, and several others. After a minute spent in expectant hush, the bride, Miss Isabelle Eaton, of South Seabrook, entered, accompanied by her grandfather. She was preceded by her sister, Miss Georgie Eaton, leaning on the arm of the bridegroom's brother. The bride was most tastefully and becomingly attired in white tarlatan, with orange blossoms in her hair. Her sister was dressed in pink and white tarlatan and wore rosebuds. Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Seabrook, opened the services with a short prayer, the audience getting up on the seats to hear. Rev. Mr. Chase, of East Salisbury, then read the old English ritual of matrimony, from an Oxford edition of the prayer book printed in 1726, and owned by the lady's father. Her grandfather gave her away, and the ring was used as in the Episcopal service. Rev. Mr. Beaman then offered prayer, and Rev. Mr. Rand asked a blessing, as in the ritual. Rev. Mr. Waters, of Andover Seminary, offered prayer, and Rev. S. J. Spalding, D. D., of Newburyport, pronounced the blessing. This closed the service, and the happy couple then received the congratulations of the assembled villagers, each after his or her own fashion.

By this time the musicians had sufficiently recovered to continue the "march" where they left off, the majority having found their places on the score. While they were performing, the guests were invited out to partake of the wedding feast laid in an adjoining section of the unfinished church. The children climbed off the seats and resumed their winter sports in front of the edifice, while their mothers and sisters waited to catch a last glimpse of the wonderful wedding dress. After the wedding lunch the happy couple took their carriage and drove off, while the church bell pealed in merry, mellow tones. At the State line the occupants alighted, and the Bangor express was stopped to convey the party to this city. The band had now finished the last measure of the march and got as far homewards as the lunch-table. The dogs were put out again, and the great event of the year was over, after the wedding presents were taken home. Among these were a handsome set of Shakespeare's works presented by Mr. Rand's classmates at Andover, and the usual silver-ware. Miss Eaton is twenty-two years of age, and her husband ten years her senior. He moved to South Seabrook eight years ago, and began a truly Christian work in bringing the colony once known as the "Algerine" into the ranks of civilization. During the term of his valued labors rumor has it that he was a faithful exemplar of muscular Christianity, as indeed ten years ago he must have found such style of argument positively necessary.

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

The necrology of the year now drawing to a close does not contain so many distinguished men as that of 1873, but the list is still a long one, and contains many names linked with our political and social history. Among them are Charles Sumner, Ex-President Fillmore, Ex-Senator Wigfall, Ex-Chief Justices Perley of New-Hampshire and Thompson of Pennsylvania, Hon. Whiting Griswold, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Mayor Havemeyer, Gen. John G. Foster, Admiral Buchanan, President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Dr. George Darby, Rev. Dr. Kirk, Elder Knapp, Rev. Drs. Carleton, Slicer, Marvin, Abbott, and De Witt, Judge Edmonds, of New-York, Charles Astor Bristed, N. S. Dodge, and William A. Wheeler.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In consequence of the introduction of universal conscription in Russia, 100,000,000 roubles are to be expended in constructing barracks and military prisons.

A Birmingham paper publishes a very humble apology for having, in one of its reports, described a speaker at a public meeting as a shoemaker, instead of a shoe manufacturer.

A new London omnibus company is spoken of. The new vehicles to be introduced possess many improvements over those at present in use, and will provide additional comfort and convenience for passengers.

The Belgian Government has enforced the use in all the theatres of an invention by which, in case of fire in any part of the building, an electric bell immediately apprises the manager of the fact, at the same time showing in which part of the house it has begun.

It has frequently been stated that the Ashantee war cost nearly nine millions sterling. The actual cost is announced to have been about seventeen hundred thousand pounds, an amount yet to be reduced by a valuation of a large quantity of returned stores.

The tone of the Italian press toward France has undergone a marked change within the last few months, having become far more friendly than it was immediately after the Franco-German war. The *Italie*, in particular, dwells with undisguised satisfaction upon the friendly relations now subsisting between the two countries.

An improvement has just been introduced into Paris. A certain number of the comfortable little broughams, which ply for hire at the rate of thirty-five cents the hour, are now supplied with hot water bottles, and the public are informed of the fact by a board hanging from the side of the cab, and by an inscription on the lantern.

The Earl of Devon, speaking at a recent meeting held at Exeter in support of the Central African Mission, said that from recent discoveries of river communication with the coast there seemed, humanly speaking, no limit to the opportunities which Providence now appeared to be giving for the spread of the Gospel over that vast continent.

Daunt's Rock, which has been a dangerous obstruction at the entrance of Cork Harbor, was attacked with a powerful bale of gun-cotton, in order to remove it, the other day. The rock, however, did not seem to be much the worse for the explosion; but immediately after it a large number of dead fishes were picked up by boatmen where the gun-cotton had been fired.

In the French Assembly a bill has been read a second time by which all foreigners born in France become liable to the conscription if they have not performed military service in their own country. It is further enacted that every one born in France of a foreign father also born in France is a Frenchman, unless, within a year of his attaining his majority, he claims a foreign nationality.

The English expedition in Africa, under Lieut. Cameron, is proving most successful. Letters to May 16 have been received from it. The party were all well. They had circumnavigated the Tanganyika Lake, and found the effluent south of Speke's Islands, which the natives reported to be Congo, identical with Livingstone's Lualaba. Mr. Cameron hopes to reach Jellala Falls and Loanda.

According to the returns which are furnished by the Engineers of the London Metropolitan Board of Works, the average daily quantity of sewage pumped into the Thames at Crossness is 255,035 cubic metres, and at Barking 241,495 cubic metres, equivalent to about as many tons by weight—say, in round numbers, half a million tons of sewage are thrown into the sea every twenty-four hours.

The days of duelling must indeed be past when we hear of military libel cases in the courts. One such case came before the Court of Exchequer, in Dublin, where a Lieut. Lawlor was the plaintiff and Col. Vandelein the defendant. It ended in an apology from the Colonel, with his expressions of regret and promise to pay taxed costs between attorney and client. The Lord Chief Baron congratulated the counsel on so satisfactory a termination of the case.

Dr. Kenealy has issued an address to the people of England, Wales, and Scotland, calling upon them to form a Magna Charta Association of Great Britain for the restoration of the clauses of that charter, every one of which he declares has been repealed. Every person who subscribes a penny a week shall be entitled to membership. He wishes to raise funds enough to return 100 members of the middle and operative classes to Parliament, with whose aid he will destroy what he calls the existing despotism.

An application of photography, which is aptly described as startling, has been hit upon by an English amateur, whose name is not given. The inventor claims to have discovered a method of fixing the image of an object on a sensitized plate not more than half an inch in diameter, an impression from which can be afterward enlarged to the necessary size. The plate is fixed into an ordinary locket or keepsake hanging from a watch-chain, and can be suddenly exposed, by a touch of the finger, on entering a room, and an image taken of a picture or of a person without any one besides the operator being aware of it.

The important fact has just been made known that members of the Russian Civil Service, with the exception of Court officials, are henceforth to be allowed to wear their beards. The Chamberlains, and the officers and men of the regular army, will still continue to keep their chins smooth; but the razor, in Russian official circles, having once been partially discarded, who knows how soon it may be thrown away altogether, so that at last the Emperor himself will cease to shave? "Woe to Europe when the Czar of Russia wears a beard!" said Napoleon, whose St. Helena prophecies, if they possessed no other merit, were generally picturesque.

A deputation of working men at Dublin recently waited upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to present a memorial in favor of the Sunday closing of public houses, and to urge the expediency of complying with the prayer. Sir Michael remarked that the Government had no very strong proofs that the measure which they advocated would remove the evils which they deplored. He reminded them that the effect of it would probably be an increase in the illicit traffic in drink, and he referred to the example of Glasgow to show that drinking had not diminished since the closing of the public houses there. He promised, however, to lay their views before the Government.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives the following paragraph: "The Diplomatic Body in Paris is excited by the unwelcome discovery that it is under Police espionage. The two military attachés of the German Embassy, Major Bülow and Capt. Thérémin, had long had a French-Swiss servant, who seemed extremely regular and trustworthy, but rather simple and ignorant. On Herr Bülow entering this servant's room one day during his absence, he found concealed in an illustrated paper lying on the table a detailed daily report of his masters' actions, addressed to M. Lombard, Commissioner of the Secret Branch of the Paris Police. The honest son of Helvetia was of course at once discharged, and his masters have made a strong remonstrance to the Duc Decazes against the amiable attentions with which the French Police have favored them."

The London *Graphic* tells us that Monte Christo's escape from the sack in which he was flung into the sea from the Château d'If has been imitated by an ingenious Persian. Having incurred the displeasure of a high functionary at Shiraz, Mohammed Mirza was condemned to be fastened up in a sack with a viper, a cock, and a cat, and after an hour's time, when this happy family had improved their acquaintance, the sack and its contents were to be thrown into the river. Fortunately for Mohammed Mirza, his executioners forgot to search his pocket—which contained a small knife. Directly the mouth of the sack was closed upon him and his companions he cut in half the viper, which was already encircling his leg, the cock and the cat were next dispatched, and our Persian occupied the remainder of his hour by simulating a violent fight of the three animals, and giving forth the most excruciating cries of agony. In due time sack and all were consigned to the water, and then Mohammed Mirza, speedily freeing himself from the prison, gained the other side of the river, and came post haste to Europe, for the future a voluntary exile from his fatherland.

THE FASHIONS.

PARISIAN HINTS AND DECREES.

THE AGE OF FURS—A NEW GAUZE—POPULARITY OF METAL—FANCY JEWELRY.

We are now experiencing the most unpleasant phase of Winter weather; snow has at length fallen, and we have already had a fair specimen of what may be expected for the next two months. The cold and damp temperature naturally directs much of our attention toward the warmer garments, and especially furs. As we have had occasion to mention before, there is a great variety of the latter; one can select otter, seal-skin, sable blue, and silver fox, musk rat, or any one of the dozen kinds, not to speak of ermine, which seems to be entirely forgotten; swan's down, which forms such a pretty trimming for an opera cloak, and Astrakan which, after having met with such marked success, has completely gone out of fashion. There is this year a perfect mania for fur; it is used for everything, not only to border cloaks, but also to trim tuniques and bonnets then there is the long boa, the muff, and the *aumônière*, which is also made of fur, while many shoes and gloves are lined with the same articles. Unfortunately there has been such progress made in the fur trade that a great many new species of fur have come into existence, the origin of which would not be readily acknowledged. To offset this, it must be acknowledged that all sorts are at all events warm wear and within the reach of everybody, so one need not complain if it becomes rather common. In former times fur was only worn by the most wealthy. Trade has changed all this. Mountain rat has taken the place of skunk in public favor. Its rough, long, and thick hair does wonders when used to border cheviot, vigogne, or English velvet costumes; with the boa and muff to match the suit is complete. Blue and silver fox still retain the place of honor. The former, however, is a luxury which few can indulge in. Some evening toilets are made of cachemire and of faille, and trimmed with fur. The skirts have long trains covered with folds, over which are draped bayadere scarfs made of Indian cachemire and bordered with fur; these are crossed over and draped, or so placed in the midst of the train as to form the large bow called cacatois.

Scarfs, as foretold, will play quite a prominent part in evening dresses. This is readily understood, for the long bands yield admirably to all the caprices of the imagination. Whether they are made of cashmere, crêpe de Chine, damas Renaissance, crêpe lisse, tarlatan, tulle, or any soft material, they can be handled in a thousand different ways. Thanks to the scarf, a toilet can always be given a novel appearance. Sometimes scarfs are fastened around, forming elegant draperies, intertwined with flowers; sometimes they are puffed, and serve as a nest for ribbons, laces, or flowers; sometimes they are artistically placed above each other, and fastened under the bulgare plait of the silk skirt, forming a graceful cascade of shirred puffs, which are bordered with lace; this extends to the skirt and follows another scarf, or a long spray of flowers. To describe all the ways of arranging these scarfs would be to undertake an endless task. Any one can plan such a toilet as we suggest, for it only requires a little skill, and, of course, taste.

While enumerating the various materials best suited to this use we should not neglect to mention a new Parisian fabric called gauze matelassé. This is an ideal tissue with regard to beauty of quality, design, and coloring; it is a gauze with figures of the same color and standing in relief; the article is made in all shades. Beaded tulle, embroidered gauzes, tarlatan figured with gold or silver, are also quite showy.

Fashion, which inclines more and more to the use of tinsel, patronizes a number of fancy ornaments in gold, silver, and steel, all enriched with imitation stones, and having a strange effect. They are of various sizes, and are placed on different parts of the dress, according to the taste of the wearer. Peculiar jewelry is also worn. Here again everything "serious" is put aside. The eye lights upon sets in the Grecian style with prettily-chased plates, and fastened by tiny golden chains; or necklaces and earrings in the Renaissance style, made of oxidized silver and surrounded by Campana stones of a dark brilliancy; or saphirine jewels—that is to say, greenish stones, producing the effect of a drop of water. A saphirine medallion fastened to a piece of velvet, which is tied around the neck, is a neat ornament for a young girl to wear. Rich necklaces are also made with these new stones. The saphirine is not an imitation of a gem, but an original composition, and its varying rays are quite novel and becoming.

Truly fashionable ladies are more and, from day to day, more distinguished by the simplicity of their out of door attire, all elaborate toilets being reserved for evening display. Persons of an inferior class, on the contrary, exaggerate in the street the use of velvet and silk; this is carried to such an extent that velvet is quite a common material. This daily show of luxury is only practiced, it should be remarked, by those who have no opportunities of dressing either in their own dwellings or at the houses of friends.

A suitable dress for evening wear is composed of pink faille and black velvet. The front of the skirt is entirely shirred and terminates with a flounce; over the skirt fall wide lengthwise bands of black velvet, bordered with a trimming of jet beads. The train and apron are made of velvet. The upper part of the waist is of pink faille; the lower part is of velvet, which gives the waist the appearance of being joined to the apron and train. The train forms a bulgare plait by being attached to the rounded piece of black velvet, trimmed with jet which terminates the bottom of the back of the waist. The apron is finished in a similar manner, in addition to it, there is a beaded fringe. The sleeves are of pink faille, and puffed crosswise; on the inside and outside there are bands of black velvet bordered with jet trimming; the tops of these sleeves have trimmings of beaded fringe over pink moire, which form epaulettes.

A rich dinner-dress of purple velvet and silk is made with a train skirt; the front of the skirt is striped with lengthwise bands of silk which have small pieces of velvet diagonally placed all the way up; the back seams are cut in scollops at the bottom; these scollops lie on a wide band of faille; all around the skirt, in the shape of the scollops on the train, is placed either a trimming of purple feathers or a ruching of faille or silk; the train is taken up at the back to form the puff, and is kept up by a scarf made of velvet or faille, and bordered with feathers; this scarf is fastened by two loops and two ends. The waist is high in the neck at the back and cut out in heart shape in front; it has a basque open at the back and sides and bordered with faille; the opening over the hips is bordered with feathers. The sleeves are striped with bands of velvet and silk; on the silk bands are placed diagonally small bands of velvet all the way up; the sleeves are finished at the wrist with a ruffle, over which there are small points of velvet; above the ruffle is a band of fur.

An elaborately-made black silk dress is composed of a skirt, cut plainly with all the fullness thrown back; the front breadths are altogether covered with crosswise shirrs, taking about double the length of the material; these shirrs are divided in four places, and on these places are placed lengthwise bands, which have two shirrs and a heading on each side; there is a small space between these shirrs, as though a whalebone were passed through the middle. The flounces, which trim up the back of the skirt, are gathered, and surmounted by two puffings and a heading; the two bottom flounces are deeper behind than in front, and are surmounted by two puffings and a heading. The waist has a long basque, and is fastened by a gros grain belt; it is trimmed at the bottom by a twisted and beaded fringe. The sleeves are open at the wrist and trimmed to correspond with the skirt. The pockets on the basque are in the Louis XVI. style, and are very pretty; the revers is false, being fitted to the pocket, which opens at the top. Between the lining of the pocket and the material is placed a stiff piece of muslin, which is fastened to the basque; the pocket is bound all around.

A most elegant deshabille is made in the following manner: The robe de chambre is of gray cachemire and cut Princess form; up the front are four rows of brown foulard shirrings, with buttons down the middle; on each side of the shirring llama lace is put on in the shape of the garment, very narrow at the top and widening gradually toward the bottom; at the side are a large bow and ends of ribbon; on the waist at the side of the shirrings the lace is placed in the shape of a cape; the sleeves are finished with a narrow lace placed at the top and bottom of a wide band. The skirt worn with this robe de chambre is either of velvet or faille; when made of the latter material it can to advantage be flounced from top to bottom. Another deshabille is made with a blue cachemire skirt, with six narrow flounces surrounding it. Above the upper flounce there is a heading; then there is a small supplementary apron, trimmed with blue bias crosswise bands, and scolloped at the bottom. A blue worsted fringe borders the scollops. The robe de chambre is of white cachemire, and opens in front; the middle of the waist is crossed with a blue ribbon bow. There is both a standing and a falling collar, finished with scollops bound with blue. A scolloped band made in this manner, with the scollops on the inside, border the entire robe de chambre. The sleeves are finished in the same manner. The under-waist is of white cachemire and trimmed with muslin.

A toilet for a little miss about fourteen years of age may be made in the following manner: The under-skirt has two narrow knife-plaited ruffles at the bottom, with wide bias bands above. There is a long overskirt, with a knife-plaited ruffle surrounding it. It is tightly drawn back, and on the back seams are placed, one above the other, two large bows with short ends. Between the side and back seams a small ruffle extends. This suit has a loose-fitting basque trimmed to correspond with the dress; at the side there is a pocket, and a little more toward the back is placed a small bow and ends. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a ruffle; above that are two bias bands with a button on the outside of each; then comes another narrow ruffle. The neck is also finished with a ruffle. For a young girl, ten to twelve years old, a suit can be made of vigogne Navarre in the following manner: The skirt is short, and has at the bottom a deep knife-plaited flounce, with a fold above. The polonaise has a double row of stitching all around; then there is a half tight-fitting sacque, made of the same material as the dress, with a black velvet standing collar; this sacque has a fur trimming. The corresponding hat is of black velvet; at the back there is a white ostrich feather turning up on the crown, and ribbon loops; the front has no trimming.

For a little girl from six to eight years of age a becoming suit may be made of dark blue cloth. The skirt is short, with bands of silk placed diagonally in front and perfectly plain at the back. The waist is pointed in front and has a postillion basque behind; then there is a half tight-fitting sacque, open at the neck, with a black velvet collar and revers, closing in front under a black velvet bow and ends. The sleeves have deep black velvet cuffs. The hat suited to this suit is of black felt, and trimmed with blue velvet; the trimming underneath is quilted; there is an ostrich feather on the crown.

Another quite simple costume can be thus described: The skirt is made of black velvet, and perfectly plain. The tunique polonaise is of gray vigogne; it is raised at the sides, thus forming the puff. The small half-fitting sacque is also made of vigogne; the tunique and sacque are both bordered with silver mountain rat fur.

A BARE-BACK RIDER.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Caleb Harris, of Hudson, Mich., bears off the palm from all competitors in the daring and romantic feat of bare-back riding. He left Buffalo on the 7th inst. with two car loads of cows, purchased near Hudson, and destined for the fine dairy farms of Madison County, in this State. In the early part of the evening the long stock train stopped at Fairport, as Mr. Harris supposed for supper, and he embraced the opportunity to look after the welfare of his stock, which was in the forward end of the train. Finding all in good order he was about returning to the rear of the train when unexpectedly the train started, and so rapidly that he deemed it hazardous to attempt to get on the caboose when it should reach him. Resolved not to be left, he mounted the train at the risk of life and limb, and commenced walking back to the caboose, when he fell and came near sliding off to the ground. He now resolved to make a virtue of necessity and ride to the next station "on deck." After braving the storm and cold and wind a few moments he feared he might freeze to death in that exposed position, and finding a trap-door on the deck of the sheep car on which he stood he decided to "go below" and seek more comfortable quarters among his woolly fellow-travelers. Here he was foiled again, for the door, firmly fastened with ice or iron, refused to yield to his attempts to force it open. The only remaining chance was to "turn in" with his horned passengers snugly stowed away with "every sitting taken," as it seemed to any observer. It was short, quick work. The scuttle was lifted and he alighted on the back of a frisky young Durham. She objected to his rude intrusion in her quiet coach, and commenced to kick. She squirmed and twisted and fidgeted till finding all her efforts futile, she began to "bellow." It was no use. The frightened animal was in a tight place, and our hero was master of the situation, and fully determined to hold out and to hold on. Time seemed long, but on thundered the train. At length they arrived in Syracuse, where our friend found a release from his cattle-car "Pullman," to the joy no less of his companions in the caboose than of himself, and now congratulates himself as the champion bare-back rider of the world, having ridden fifty miles in three hours on the unsaddled back of a cow.

"That is Splendid!"

Said a patient, after having a tooth drawn with laughing-gas at Dr. Colton's, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Pimples, Black-heads, Eruptions of all kinds. Cure guaranteed. Giles' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av.; 50c. and $1 a bottle. All druggists.

One trial will satisfy the most doubtful of the real merit of Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, especially for Piles, Burns, and all Skin Diseases. 47

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Coughs and Colds are speedily cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's California Water.
For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

ELLSWORTH—HAWES.—In Boston, Dec. 25, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Mr. Grafton, ISAAC H. B. ELLSWORTH, of Boston, to ELIZA M., daughter of the late William P. Hawes, of New-York.

MACY.—In Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of M. H. Clement, his son-in-law, Capt. PAUL B. MACY, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held at the same place on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. New-Haven train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at Hackensack, N. J., MATTHEW ANDERSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his residence, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 o'clock.

BEECKMAN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Wednesday, Dec. 23, GILBERT S. BEECKMAN, in his 51st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 10th st. and 5th av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further notice.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, on Thursday, Dec. 24, DORATHEA, daughter of the late Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr., of New-York, aged 68 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Freehold, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

BURDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, of diphtheria, SARAH KNAPP, only daughter of Charles and Sarah Burden, aged 5 years and 18 days.

Funeral from the house, No. 157 East 48th st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

CHASE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., Mrs. ANN CHASE, wife of Franklin Chase, Ex-United States Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 238 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GARRETT.—On fourth day, (Wednesday,) morning 23d inst., of pneumonia, SARAH K., eldest daughter of the late Richard and Sarah Loines, and wife of Henry A. Garrett, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 West 32d st., at 9:45 o'clock, seventh day, (Saturday,) morning. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 11:40 train.

GLOVER.—On Friday, Dec. 25, of pneumonia, DAVID T. GLOVER, Hell Gate pilot, of Schraalenburg, N. J., (formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.,) in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDERSON.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, ANN HENDERSON, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday next, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Chester (England) papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Trenton, N. J., Dec. 24, WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, Z. T., son of Wm. T. and Mary S. Jennings, aged 27.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of K Company, Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 142 West 25th st., Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 P. M.

LORD.—On Friday, Dec. 25, at Piermont, N. Y., Mrs. RUTH T. LORD, aged 71 years, widow of the late Eleazar Lord, LL.D., and sister of Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., of Boston, and of Prof. William Thompson, D.D., of Hartford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, the 26th, without further notice.

MARVIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 93 Henry st., Brooklyn, GEORGE MARVIN, M. D., aged 70 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., near Clark st., Brooklyn.

MILHAU.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, JOHN MILHAU, a native of Baltimore, Md., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

McBURNEY.—At Jersey City, Dec. 24, 1874, THOMAS McBURNEY, late of Brooklyn, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Samuel McBurney, Summit av., near Fairmount av., Jersey City Heights.

MOON.—On Christmas morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus F. Hodges, MARIA S., widow of James S. Moon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Monday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

PHELPS.—On Friday morning, 25th inst., at the residence of her brother, Isaac N. Phelps, Mrs. SARAH S. PHELPS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 229 Madison av.

ROGERS.—On the 18th inst., in Baltimore, Md., EMILY HAWTHORNE, wife of Henry W. Rogers, of that city, daughter of the late Wm. Meredith Hawthorne, and granddaughter of the late Wright Post, M. D., of this City.

WOOLSEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JANE ELIZA NEWTON, widow of the late Charles William Woolsey, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 East 33d st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

DIURETICS ARE INJURIOUS IN Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all others when the kidneys require rest; how infamous it is, then, to prescribe them, and dangerous for the afflicted to take such medicines. It is the non-diuretic properties of the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER which enables it to cure those hitherto fatal diseases. Thousands of such cures, many of them of the most astounding nature and miraculous in their performance, like the following, are published from time to time: Archdeacon T. B. Fuller, of Toronto, Canada, says: "I give you a certificate, under my hand, as to the effect of Bethesda Water on me, feeling I ought to do so out of regard to suffering humanity." H. Woodbury, Pacific st., Brooklyn, says: "I was a confirmed invalid, but am happy to inform you I have perfectly recovered by using Bethesda Water. My health never was better, and I am now as sound as a gold dollar. Had it not been for Bethesda I fear I would have been in my grave before this; but, thank God, I am well." Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ALDINE COMPANY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ALDINE; THE ART-JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

This splendid enterprise is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portrait, "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The ART UNION feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I., II., III. and IV. are now ready.
SUTTON'S
LEISURE-HOUR MISCELLANY.

To be completed in forty parts, issued fortnightly.

Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steel for the London *Art Journal*,

REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach engravings never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of
THE LONDON ART JOURNAL.

Each part will contain 26 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A superb title page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a worthy representation of "The Aldine Press," which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

AT A COST OF 25 CENTS A PART.

Parts I., II., and III. are just published.
THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at $1 each. Reproducing the best full-page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates, with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing will be entirely beyond competition in price or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest production of a press which has won, in a marvelously short time, a world-wide reputation.

GEMS FROM THE ALDINE,
Especially assorted for
SCRAP-BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS AND DRAWING-CLASS COPIES.

A large collection of pictures of different sizes and on almost ever conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, containing fifty beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

SCRAP-BOOKS.

A splendid assortment of SCRAP-BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holiday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentleman or lady, old or young.

No. 1, half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 250 pp., 12x16 inches....$5 00
No. 2, half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 500 pp., 12x16 inches.... 7 00
No. 3, full morocco, beveled boards, gilt and antique, very rich, 500 pp....12 00

Lettered to order in gold at twenty-five cents each line.

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of THE ALDINE have prepared impressions of many of their most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautifully-tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.

27 subjects, 12x15 inches, 25c.; with glass, 50c.
Six of this size for $1, when selection is left to publishers.
6 subjects, 10x12½ inches, 20c.; with glass, 45c.
7 subjects, 6½x8½ inches, 15c.; with glass, 40c.
12 subjects, 14x19 inches, 50c.; with glass, $1.
Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for price.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
THE ALDINE COMPANY,
No. 58 Maiden lane, New-York.

THE EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
NO. 30 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK,
AND THE
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BY MANY THOUSANDS
THE MOST WIDELY-CIRCULATED
BAPTIST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD,
Is now delivered by mail, POSTAGE PREPAID, in New-York and Brooklyn,
AT $2 50 A YEAR,
WHEN PAID STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. Subscribe NOW for 1875. Address Box No. 3,835.

ST. NICHOLAS.
THE BEST
NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Marshall's portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, a line engraving of unapproachable, artistic excellence and perfect portraiture.

Persons upon whom the canvassers have not called can have their orders filled at once by addressing the publishers, where the engraving may be seen. Subscription price, plain proof, $5; India proof, $10; artists' proof, $25.

UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 13 University place, New-York.

"HOW TO GROW."—IF YOU WOULD GROW in strength, stature, vigor, and attain a symmetrical and handsome figure, read THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, best of all health monthlies, at $2 a year.

If you would grow in intellect, memory, and in morals, including the human graces, and learn how to read men by their faces, take the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, first-class, at $3. Both sent a year, post paid, at $5, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"IT IS UNSURPASSED,"
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET,
TRIPLE SHEET,
TRIPLE SHEET,
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, DEC. 27, WILL CONTAIN THE USUAL STORY, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS. AMONG THEM WILL BE FOUND:

SOUTHERN MURDERS.—HOW MEN ARE KILLED ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE BORDER.—*Deaths Resulting from Personal Difficulties—Terrible Crimes—Popular Feeling Against Capital Punishment—Murderers Received in Good Society.*

A SCOTCH PAGEANT IN 1839.—THE LAST OF THE TOURNAMENTS.—*Revival of the Days of Chivalry—What Became of the Participants—An Anecdote of the Queen of Beauty.*

THE FINE ARTS.—HIGH PRICE OF FOREIGN PICTURES.—*Fancy Prices Paid for Certain Works—Their Intrinsic Value—How Popular Taste Runs—A Boston Collector.*

SINGING AS A PROFESSION.—WORDS OF ADVICE TO STUDENTS.—*Mme. Rudersdorf on the Qualifications Necessary to Become a Thorough Singer—Her Experience with Pupils.*

TAKING A WIFE.—SOME QUEER REFLECTIONS.—*The Question of Matrimony versus Bachelorship—Curious Old Ideas and Customs in the Matter.*

SEEING A DEPOT.—DESCRIBING THE PASSENGERS, THE EMIGRANTS, THE BAGGAGE, AND THE DETECTIVE.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—HOME AND FOREIGN MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

STRASBURG AS IT IS.—WHAT GERMAN INFLUENCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

ARKANSAS.—ON HORSEBACK OVER JACKSON'S OLD MILITARY ROAD.—*Objections to Texans Who are on the Shoot—Aspects of the Country—A Great Hunting Region—How a Field Hand Obtained His Pay.*

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newbury Journal.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Dick & Fitzgerald, PUBLISHERS, No. 18 Ann st.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of 6th av. By order. JOEL W. MASON, First Vice President.
GEORGE W. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.
The Executive Committee will meet same place at 7:30 P. M. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The Trustees of Baldwin University, Ohio, have resolved that it shall not be consolidated with the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

In the cases of Profs. Stayman and Lippincott, of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, removed by the Trustees of the college, the courts have decided in favor of the Professors, with costs.

German has been introduced into a number of our public schools as a branch of study. Irish in one, and now the French citizens of Detroit insist that French shall be taught in the public schools of that city.

The average attendance at the University of Minnesota has not exceeded 200 during the term, one-fourth of whom were ladies. The erection of the new main building and the agricultural building is progressing.

The additional subscription of $100,000 necessary to secure Mr. Corcoran's donation of $200,000 to Columbia College, Washington, D. C., still lacks about $20,000. The time will expire on the 1st of January next.

The Trustees of Tufts College, Massachusetts, have received and accepted the formal resignation of Rev. Mr. Miner of the Presidency of the college. It was voted that the same should take effect in the middle of February next.

School Commissioner S. Orlando Lee, of Patchogue, N. Y., reports that he has among the "children" for whom the law authorizes public money to be paid a mother and child, the mother being under twenty-one and the child over five.

The Holmes Professorship of Belles-lettres, English Language, and Literature, at Princeton, soon to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hart, has been tendered to Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., Pastor of the Brick Church in this City.

Mr. John C. Green's previous munificent gifts to Princeton College are to be supplemented by an additional hundred thousand dollars to endow the Department of Civil Engineering in the School of Science. Mr. Green's previous gifts amount to $225,000.

Harvard has just erected, on Jarvis Field, a hospital building for the use of students suffering from contagious diseases. This building supplies a want long felt, and President Eliot will not again be compelled to take into his home any student attacked with small-pox or scarlet fever, as he has heretofore done.

Madison University, New-York, has 218 students. The following gifts to the university have been made or completed within the past year: For scholarships, $9,500; endowment for Colgate Academy, $30,000; for the general fund of the university, $70,000, by Mr. James B. Colgate, together with $8,000 or more from various sources for the same purpose.

The new buildings for the Central Tennessee College will accommodate 300 students, with sleeping room for 150. The sum of $20,000 is required to complete the new building, including the purchase of school furniture. Concerts are now being given by students of the college in the principal towns of the North and East for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, N. Y., having decided that the School Trustees of Riverhead have no authority to imprison habitual truants in the House of Refuge under the Compulsory Education act, it has been determined that they shall be placed in charge of the Principal of the district school where they may reside, and for the second and subsequent offenses shall be sent to the Principal of the Riverhead Union School, who shall confine them in charge of the janitor in rooms Nos. 7 and 8, the janitor to be paid $2 50 per day by the district from which the truant comes, besides a charge of fifty cents per day for tuition.

Some wealthy gentleman of Syracuse has contributed $20,000 to the Syracuse University. He will also endow a professorship in the near future, which will bring his subscription up to $70,000. He is as yet *incog.* This will make for Chancellor Haven the magnificent record, since June last, of $175,000 secured in cash and subscriptions to the University. This already brings the endowment of the University up to about $800,000. Chancellor Haven has ordered a $7,000 private library from Berlin, the purchasing funds having been furnished by a resident of New-York City. The library is for the College of Missionaries, which is yet to be established.

The School Commissioner of Greenup County, Ky., in a recent official report, makes this extraordinary statement:

I was called last week to visit a district in the western part of the county to appoint Trustees, and, if possible, harmonize the refractory elements that existed therein. When I got there I found, to my surprise, not a single man qualified to fill the important office of Trustee. Not one. Well, I called the heads of the families together, and they recognized their condition and seemed to lament it. I found, however, two men that could barely write their names; of course one of those men had to be selected for the Trustee. And, although they had suffered the election to pass by without selecting a Trustee, I determined to let them designate who should be their Trustee. They did so with astonishing unanimity. I appointed him, and talked with them awhile, left them clamoring for a good school teacher, and resolved to educate their children and prepare them not only to fill the office of Trustee, but any other position in life that they might be called to. The consequence is that the Trustee came to town a few days ago and employed a good teacher.

Hon. M. T. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., proposes to give $100,000 to that city for the establishment and supervision of an industrial school, (under such rules and regulations as the authorities of the city may from time to time find it desirable and necessary to make,) for the free instruction of both boys and girls in the business avocations of life, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. "The school," says Mr. Allyn, "should be a model, fashioned after our best ideal. It should possess ample grounds for an agricultural department, botanical garden, and workshop, where all the principal trades may be learned; every boy at the same time he is acquiring a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and modern languages, should become a practical agriculturist and master of some useful trade. The girls should be instructed in all the practical duties of the household, understand and become familiar with the chemistry of the kitchen, and made to master the art of making every article of a lady's wardrobe, and also they may learn book-keeping, banking, telegraphy, photography, or any other occupation that is within the measure of their strength and adapted to their tastes. In this manner the education of the student would become a healthful exercise and a most fascinating amusement instead of being (like the present system) destructive to vitality, exhausting the brain, and converting the school room into an unattractive place—little better than a prison."

The final plans for the new building of Trinity College will soon be completed. The buildings contemplated in the original plan are: 1, a chapel; 2, a library; 3, a museum; 4, a dining hall; 5, an art gallery; 6, a theatre; 7, a series of lecture-rooms; 8, a reading-room and rooms for literary societies; 9, dormitories for 300 students; 10, an astronomical observatory; 11, houses for the President and Professors. The parts of this plan which it is proposed to erect before the Summer of 1877 are the chapel, the library, the students' dormitories, the lecture-rooms, (with the laboratory, the cabinet, and the philosophical room,) and the Professors' houses. Work will be begun on the buildings in the Spring of 1875, as soon as the weather will permit. The new site contains seventy-eight acres, and the grounds will be laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead.

President Edwards, of the Illinois State Normal University, in his biennial report, says: "During the present term there have been 503 pupils in all departments, of whom 315 were in the Normal and the others in the model school. Of 172 candidates for admission, 148 were admitted. During the year ending last June, eighty-two counties in the State were represented in the Normal Department by 448 pupils, and there were 316 in the model school. During the present term sixty-nine counties are represented in the Normal Department. This year a better organization has been effected by the appointment of an experienced man as training teacher. Fifty Normal students are always engaged in teaching in the model school, and every student, before graduating, must have taught at least four terms in the institution. Since the founding of the Normal School, in 1857, 3,258 students have received the benefit of it in the Normal section, and 241 have received its diploma. In that time the model department of pupils, which pays tuition, has had 2,930 pupils and 22 graduates. All departments of the university have sent out 4,000 teachers to the schools of Illinois. Of the 3,258 Normal pupils, State beneficiaries, all pledged to teach, nearly half are children of farmers. Three hundred and seventy-five support themselves, being mostly farmers. Two hundred and fifty-nine were children of widows, and nearly nine-tenths of the rest children of mechanics and laborers."

LETTER FROM GEN. EARLY.

THE REBEL ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON IN JULY, 1864.

Gen. Jubal A. Early has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Baltimore *Gazette:*

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 14, 1874.

I find in your paper of the 12th inst. an account of the reinterment of the Confederate soldiers who fell in front of the fortifications of Washington in July, 1864, taken from a Washington paper, in which occurs this passage:

"Near Silver Springs, on Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13, 1864, an attack was made upon Fort Stevens, on the north side of Washington, by a column of Confederate troops of Gen. Early's corps, under the command of Gen. Gordon, now Senator from Georgia."

As the account in which this paragraph occurs seems to be going the rounds of the papers, and as very many people receive their knowledge of historical events connected with the late war solely from what they read in the newspapers, I desire to correct the said statement.

No attack was made by my troops, either upon Fort Stevens or upon any other portion of the fortifications of Washington, nor did Gen. Gordon's division get under fire at all at the time stated. My command, moving from its camp four miles northwest of Rockville, arrived in front of the fortifications on the Seventh street road, on Sunday, the 11th of July. My infantry column was preceded by Imboden's cavalry, then reduced to 300 men, under the command of Col. George H. Smith, of the Sixty-second Virginia Regiment. This command of cavalry drove a small body of Federal cavalry into the works near Fort Stevens, and, dismounting, advanced to within skirmishing distance of the works. While my infantry column was moving up, about 1:30 P. M., what appeared to be a full regiment of Federal troops (stated by Gen. Barnard, in his report on the defenses of Washington, to be 600 dismounted cavalry from the Army of the Potomac) moved out of the works, deploying as skirmishers as they advanced, and Smith's command retired before them. This body of Federal troops burned a number of houses in front of the works, and then retired as skirmishers from the advance of my infantry, now thrown forward. Rodes' division constituted the advance of my infantry column, and I ordered him to move his division up as rapidly as possible, and endeavor to carry the works. While the brigades of his division were moving up, he threw a heavy skirmish line to within a short distance of the works, and after reconnoitering them in person, reported that they were too strongly manned to be carried by assault. I then proceeded, in company with Gens. Breckinridge and Gordon, to reconnoitre the works further to our left, to see if they were practicable there, but without any satisfactory result. On the morning of Tuesday, the 12th, it was very manifest that the works were so heavily manned that it would have been madness to attempt an assault, and I therefore determined to remain inactive in front of them until night, and then retire.

It has since been developed, in the *Report on the Defenses of Washington*, by Gen. Barnard, of the United States Engineers, that there were over 20,000 Federal troops within the defenses of Washington on Sunday morning, the 10th of July, the day after the fight at Monocacy, besides 6,000 employes of the Quartermaster's Department, who were armed and brigaded; and that two divisions of the Sixth Corps, from the Army of the Potomac, and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps, arrived at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 11th, which was simultaneous with the arrival of the head of my infantry column in front of Fort Stevens. Gen. Barnard also shows that a very considerable portion of the troops that were within the defenses had been concentrated on the front on which I advanced during Sunday, and the force so concentrated must have greatly outnumbered my entire force, though Federal officers appear very incredulous when informed of my real strength. An assault by me at any time on Monday or Tuesday must have been disastrous to my command, and none was made.

Just before night on the 12th, a heavy reconnoitering force was thrown out from the works, and Rodes moved up one or two of his brigades to the assistance of his skirmish line, when quite a brisk engagement ensued. A portion of my troops had then commenced the movement to the rear, and no part of them became engaged, except the portion of Rodes' division mentioned. It was in that affair that nearly my whole loss in front of Washington was sustained, and Gen. Rodes reported his loss at about eighty killed and wounded. The number of bodies reinterred would correspond with his report, as the proportion of killed to wounded was not infrequently as one to four, that is, one fifth of the entire loss being killed, and we brought off none of the killed. The member of the Sixty-second Virginia Regiment, whose body was found, was doubtless killed when his command was deployed as skirmishers in front of the works. Gen. Grant reports the Federal loss at two hundred and eighty. I will add that Gen. Lee did not expect that I would be able to capture Washington with my small force; his orders were simply to threaten that city, and my only chance of capturing it depended upon its being found without a garrison. The object of the movement was to cause the withdrawal of a large part of Grant's army from the vicinity of Richmond, and the eventual abandonment of the siege. Gen. Lee, I have no doubt, would have been gratified if I could have taken Washington, but when I suggested to him that I would take it if I could, he remarked that it would hardly be possible to do so.

Respectfully, J. A. EARLY.

A FRENCH FINANCIER.

The Assize Court of the Seine, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, has just condemned to five years' imprisonment a man named Mussot, well known in financial circles. Mussot has led during the last twenty years a curious life of adventure. When eighteen years of age he was a barber and hair-dresser; at twenty he was a soldier, and, after having served six years, established himself as a wig-maker. Soon afterward he married and emigrated to St. Petersburg, where he carried on the lucrative trade of selling *articles de Paris.* After he had been for a few years in Russia, he was seized with the very natural desire of returning to his own country. He came back with as many good recommendations as bank notes, and made such good use of the former that the Baron Rothschild intrusted him with the care of his front door. He was a model porter and was held in great esteem by his employer, who took every opportunity of putting a job in his way. But this influential post was the origin of Mussot's ruin. Every day for many months he saw going past him an army of clerks, cashiers, discounters, bankers, wagons heavily laden with bullion, and an everlasting swarm of clients, who from morning till night came and went every moment. He caught the fever of speculation which reigned about him; he dreamed of that first million of francs which is said to lead to vast fortune; and one fine morning he left the check-string of the front door to set himself up as a financier. Mussot, who appears to have known how to make friends, immediately founded a banking and stock-broking house. In the short space of one year he was doing such a thriving business that he was able to establish seven branch houses in different quarters of Paris, employ a numerous staff of clerks, and attend to the interests of innumerable clients. Then, when he had made the coveted million, and had but to stand still and let the golden tide fill his vaults with many more, his head became giddy with success, he took to gambling and led a fast life, entertaining everybody, keeping carriages and horses, and living in luxurious apartments. Mussot's million could not, of course, be expected to produce enough to pay for all these expenses. Mussot began by making debts, then spent the greater part of his capital and made more debts. When he found himself unable to pay these last, he did not hesitate to take out the securities which had been intrusted to him by his clients and to change these into money. This last financial operation was carried on until his clients had been despoiled of 480,250 francs and a warrant for his arrest had been obtained. Mussot fled to England on the 2d of March, 1873, and shortly afterward, in virtue of the Extradition Treaty, he was handed over to the French Police.

A THIEVING SMOKER.

The cigar dealers in Binghamton have lately suffered loss by the depredations of a man with an umbrella. His plan was to enter the store and ask for a cigar, meanwhile hanging his umbrella by its hooked handle on the show-case. When the clerk handed him a box of cigars to select from he took one and handed over a one, two, or five dollar bill. When the clerk turned about to make change the customer dropped a number of cigars into his umbrella, took the change and walked out carelessly, drawing the umbrella-tips together, and stepping off as dignifiedly as an acting corporal. The man was caught in the act last Sunday, after his movements had been watched for some weeks, but he settled the case.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

SYNOPSIS OF MONTHLY REPORT NO. 3 OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The monthly report No. 3 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Sept. 30, 1874, and for the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. The Chief of the bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Specie Values.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Sept. 30, 1874	$47,261,422	$36,045,140	$1,199,146
Month ended Sept. 30, 1873	49,941,788	39,997,588	1,488,180
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874	453,038,313	453,449,675	17,314,408
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1873	492,918,784	436,446,776	19,200,127

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874 and 1873, respectively, were as follows:

1874.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Specie Values.)	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bullion	$10,829,190	$46,291,134	$5,419,346
Merchandise	442,209,123	407,158,541	11,895,062
1873.			
Specie and bullion	12,247,998	46,363,504	5,929,442
Merchandise	480,670,786	390,083,272	13,270,685

The total value of commodities remaining in warehouse Sept. 30, 1874, was $49,068,269, as compared with $63,606,404 Sept. 30, 1873.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the total imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874, exceeded the total domestic and foreign exports combined by $1,812,365, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the excess of imports was $51,454,152.

The values of the imports and exports carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874 and 1873, respectively, were as follows:

1874.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Mixed Values.)	Foreign Exports.
Land vehicles	$9,411,370	$2,319,737	$2,006,473
American vessels	138,230,609	115,494,484	6,961,815
Foreign vessels	305,396,334	380,512,274	8,286,120
1873.			
Land vehicles	11,148,384	5,855,107	2,517,327
American vessels	133,961,601	111,068,959	6,506,683
Foreign vessels	347,808,799	376,819,266	10,176,117

From the foregoing table it will be seen that of our total trade by water, about seventy-three per cent. was carried in foreign vessels during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874, and nearly seventy-five per cent. for the corresponding period of 1873.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874 and 1873, were as follows:

1874.	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	11,709	3,751,383	11,817	3,823,421
Foreign vessels	19,344	9,125,839	19,484	9,112,501
Total	31,053	12,877,222	31,301	12,935,922
1873.				
American vessels	11,420	3,699,563	11,685	3,854,562
Foreign vessels	20,479	8,352,055	20,582	8,285,915
Total	31,899	12,051,618	32,267	12,140,477

In addition to the usual monthly and quarterly summaries, this report contains a table showing the value of total imports from and of total exports to the several foreign countries for each of the thirteen fiscal years from 1862 to 1874, inclusive; a similar table showing the imports and exports of specie and bullion during the same period, and a table showing the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion for each month of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

The report also contains a number of valuable tables, showing the value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom from 1861 to 1873; exports from Basle, Switzerland, and from Chemnitz and Leipsic, Germany, to the United States during the year ended Sept. 30, 1874; aggregate exports from the ports of Cuba from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873 and 1874; importation into Havana from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1865 to 1874, inclusive; statistics of the Australian colonies, and production, exportation, consumption of cotton in the United States, with the average price per pound from 1848 to 1874, inclusive; total receipts of cotton at the ports of the United States from 1820 to 1848, and distribution of the cotton crops of the years 1870 to 1874, inclusive.

WILL HAVE NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH DETROIT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday afternoon an old man appeared before the Detroit and Lansing Railroad ticket window at the Central Depot, and asked:

"What you charge for a ticket to Lansing?"

"Two sixty, Sir," replied the agent, wetting his thumb and reaching out for the money.

"Two dollar und zixty cents!" exclaimed the stranger, pulling his head out of the window.

"Yes, Sir, that is the regular fare."

"Then I sthays here by Detroit forty years!" said the man, getting red in the face. "I haf never seen me sush'n swindle as dat?"

"Two sixty is the regular fare, and you will have to pay it if you go," replied the agent.

"I shust gef you two dollar und no more," said the stranger.

"No; can't do it."

"Vell, den, I sthays mit Detroit till I dies," growled the old man, and he went away and walked around the depot. He expected to be called back as he left the window, as a man is often called back to "take it along" when he has been chaffing with a clothing dealer. Such an event did not occur, and, after a few minutes, the old man returned and called out:

"Vell, I gef you two dollar and ten cents."

"No, can't do it," replied the agent.

"Vell, den I don't go, so help me grashus! I have lived in Detroit three yare, und shall pay police tax, sewer tax, und want to grow up mit dis town, und I shall not be swindlet."

He walked off again, looking back to see if the agent would not call him, and after a stroll around he returned to the window, threw down some money, and said:

"Vell, dake two dollar und twenty cents and gif mein dickette."

"My dear Sir, can't you understand that we have a schedule of prices here, and that I must go by it?" replied the agent.

"Vell, den, I shtays mit Detroit von dousand yare!" exclaimed the stranger, madder than ever. "I bays bolice taxes and sewer taxes, und I shall see about this by the Sheaf of Bolice."

He walked off again, and as he saw the locomotive backing up to couple on to the train he went back to the window and said:

"Gif mein dickette for two dollar and thirty cents, and I rides on de platform!"

"Can't do it," said the agent.

"Vell, den, py golly, I spikes to you what I does! Here is dem two dollar und zixty cents, and I goes to Lansing and never comes back. No, zir, I shall never come back, or I shall come mid de blank road! I bays taxes by dem bolice, and by dem zewers, und I shall show yeu dat I shall haf noddings more to do mit dis town!"

He went on the train.

EXPERIMENTS ON INTOXICATION.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* publishes an article, by Dr. Cornil, on certain experiments made by Dr. Magnan to investigate the effects of alcoholism on the animal economy. The first series comprises the administration of brandy to dogs. The animal at first evinces some excitement, which gradually increases, and ends in stupefaction and a comatose sleep, accompanied by a fall in the temperature of the body, insensibility, and paralysis of the hind-legs. This state is transitory; but if the experiment be indefinitely repeated, a peculiar nervous sensitiveness may be remarked at the end of a fortnight. The subject pricks up its ears, watches, then starts at the slightest noise, shows fear, and experiences illusions and hallucinations which assume the form of a regular delirium within the space of a month, with fits of trembling. If the brandy be suppressed, death ensues, accompanied by indifference and stupefaction. There is a great difference between the action of mere brandy and the liquor known as absinthe, which is an alcoholic tincture of *Artemisia absinthium*, or wormwood; and Dr. Magnan's experiments go far to refute the opinion of those who consider this favorite beverage to be inert except in so far as it is alcoholic. Given in a weak dose to a dog, a shivering is observed to take place, with muscular twitches and jerks in the neck, and rapid but limited motions of the head, shoulders, and back. Administered in heavy doses, convulsive fits are the consequence, but differing materially from paraplegia, or delirium tremens. Hallucinations, moreover, appear at the very first experiments, instead of being nearly the last stage, as in the case of mere brandy. In man Dr. Magnan divides intoxication by alcohol into three stages—mania, delirium tremens, and stupor. We need not here describe these different states, which are pretty generally known, but cannot omit the fact that convulsive fits almost exclusively occur in that kind of alcoholism that is produced by absinthe. Passing to the subject of chronic intoxication, it either ends in madness or general paralysis. The former is preceded or accompanied by unnatural obesity, the latter by selcrosis of the nervous centres. These different states are effects of "intoxication" in its real sense of "poisoning," and should not be confounded with mere dipsomania, or hard drinking at irregular intervals, or by fits and starts.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 24.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.	58	400 Western Union...	78⅝
5,000 M. & R.7s,'71	100	500 do	78½
1,000 Erie 1st	103	300 do	78⅜
10,000 Alb.& Sus.1st	108	100 do	78¼
5,000 U. P. 1st	92⅞	700 do	78⅛
100 Quicksilver	33⅞	300 do	78¼
1500 Pac. Mail	36	1200 do	78⅜
100 do......s60.	35⅝	900 do	79½
300 do	36⅛	100 do......s3.	78⅜
100 Union Pac.....s3.	34⅞	200 do......b3.	78⅞
1200 Lake Shore..s3.	79⅝	400 do	78⅝
100 do	79¾	200 do......b3.	78¾
100 do	79⅞	200 do	78¾
1500 do	79¾	300 do	78⅝
2300 do	79½	1200 do......s3.	78½
600 North-west....s3.	45⅜	300 do	78⅛
200 do	45⅜	1000 do......b3.	78⅝
200 do......b10.	45½	400 Ohio & Miss	30⅜
400 do	45½	100 do	30½
300 St. Paul	35⅞	100 C., C. & I. C	9⅝
200 Tol. & Wab....b3.	23½		

FRIDAY, Dec. 25—P. M.

To-morrow, Saturday, will be a holiday at the London Stock Exchange. In our own market, however, business will proceed as usual, though probably on a restricted scale, as many of the stock-brokers will prolong their Christmas holiday until Monday.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 24.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	79¾	78½	78½	78⅝
Pacific Mail	37	36	36⅛	36⅜
New-York Central	101	101	100⅝	100⅞
Harlem	....	....	127	128
Erie	27	26¾	26⅞	27
Erie Preferred	45	45	....	....
Lake Shore	80⅛	79½	79½	79⅝
Wabash	23¾	23⅜	23½	23⅝
North-western	45⅝	45¼	45½	45⅝
North-western Pref.	....	....	60	60½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅝	35⅞	35¾	36
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	....	....	56¼	57
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
Rock Island	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
Illinois Central	98½	98½	98¾	99
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	....	....	107	108
Chicago & Alton	....	....	104	105
Chicago & Alt. Pref.	....	....	109	112
Panama	....	....	114¼	115¼
Union Pacific	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35
Pittsburg	....	....	88¼	88½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93¼	94
Michigan Central	82	81	81¾	82½
Morris & Essex	96	96	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	108
Del., Lack. & West	109¼	109	109⅛	109½
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	....	....	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	....	....	46⅝	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	25	24½	25¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	....	....	19	19½
Quicksilver	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	34½
Quicksilver Preferred	....	....	43	44
Adams Express	116½	116½	116¼	117
Wells-Fargo Express	82¾	82¾	82½	83
American Express	....	....	62	62½
United States Express	62½	62½	62½	63

Total sales, 125,179 shares—including 35,510 Western Union, 21,500 Pacific Mail, 20,850 Lake Shore, 19,300 North-western, 7,800 Erie, and 5,200 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Dec. 24.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	117⅝	118	5-20s, 1867, r.	117¾	118
Sixes, 1881, c.	121⅝	122	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅜	121⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	113⅞	114⅛	5-20s, 1868, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1862, c.	114	114⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¼	121¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	115½	115¾	10-40s, r.	114	114½
5-20s, 1864, c.	115⅝	115⅞	10-40s, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	117⅝	117¾	Fives, 1881, r.	113⅜	113½
5-20s, 1865, c.	117⅝	117⅞	Fives, 1881, c.	113⅜	113½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	116¾	117	Sixes, cur.	117½	118
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120¼	120⅜	Gold	111¾	111⅞

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway report earnings for the week ending Dec. 14, at $713,-611; same week in 1873, $517,182; increase, $1,964 29.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1 will be paid in gold at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street.

The interest due Jan. 1, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank.

The following dividends are announced:

The Merchants' National Bank, *Four ⅌ cent.*, semi-annual, payable Jan. 2.

The Central National Bank, *Four ⅌ cent.*, semi-annual, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Fifth National Bank, *Two and a Half ⅌ cent.*, quarterly, payable Jan. 2.

The Eleventh Ward Bank, *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 4.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.* for the six months, free of taxes, payable Jan. 2.

The Second National Bank, *Seven ⅌ cent.*, free of all taxes, payable Jan. 2.

The Manhattan Savings Institution, a dividend at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, payable on the third Monday of January.

The Housatonic Railroad Company have declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* upon the preferred stock of that company, payable Jan. 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE desires the exclusive services of a note broker of thorough and general experience. Address, with references and full particulars, G. A., P. O. Box No. 370.

A SING SING AQUARIUM.

The curious things they find in milk in Sing Sing are thus set forth by the *Republican:* "Last week we presented our readers with a little fish-story—a small fish having been found in some milk. This week we have another story. A party living on Main street bought his accustomed quantity of milk, last Monday morning, of his regular milkman. Shortly after, a member of his family drank a glass of the milk and perceived something in the bottom of the glass. On taking it out it was found to be a lizard, about two inches in length, and alive. We will not publish the names this time, but if next week we hear of a young snapping-turtle being found in the same manner, we may be provoked to do so. Again the question arises, how did the lizard get into the milk—and all the ponds frozen, too?"

THE DESTITUTE IN KANSAS.

A citizen of Lafayette, Ind., has received the following quaint but suggestive letter from his brother, a resident of Kansas:

CAWKER CITY, Kan., Dec. 17, 1874.

DEAR BROTHER: I have postponed writing to you until now so that I might give you some correct answer about this aid business. The people of western Kansas applied to the Governor for aid, who responded by calling the Legislature together to make preparation for aid for the destitute. They enacted a law authorizing the State authorities to borrow $73,000, and distribute it through the destitute counties, by their voting bonds upon each county receiving the money, payable in ten years, bearing ten per cent. interest. When people came to make calculations of the amount coming to each county, they found out there wouldn't be more than enough to buy each one of the destitute a pair of shoes; so we thought if we had to starve, we would do it barefooted and without bonds. The result of this was, that the people began to apply to their friends in other States for aid, as I did to you, and they reported it to the authorities of their States, as you did. The Governors of New-York and other States wanted to know of our Governor if he wanted aid for his people. His reply was, that Kansas was able to take care of her own poor. He was so abused through the journals of this and other States that he became ashamed of it, and is now sending out soliciting agents into other States to get aid for the destitute.

The Governor of Nebraska made application for aid early in the Fall, and the people have been supplied with provisions and clothing, while the Kansas people have not received anything.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered: would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE UNincumbered lots, a brown-stone house above 25th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—ROOMS 50x100 feet and smaller; steady power, steam elevator, and heated; well lighted. JOHN McLAREN, 3d and Grand sts., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

N. Y. 7s, due in 1890,
Brooklyn 7s, due in 1915,
Jersey City 7s, due in 1913,
Jersey City 7s, due in 1894,
And other first-class Municipal Bonds, for sale by
Daniel A. Moran,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO
BANKERS,
No. 52 William St., New-York,
Draw Exchange on Union Bank of London.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received upon favorable terms.
Interest allowed on Balances subject to Drafts at Sight.
Advances made upon consignments to our address or to our correspondents in Europe.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS.—The issues of the best districts of the Western States. Interest and principal payable in New-York. Correspondence solicited. For sale below par by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., Bankers, 8 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in Gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES:
No. 32 COURT ST., corner Remsen st., Brooklyn.
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner Dey st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, December, 1874.
90TH DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on Jan. 2, 1875, has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 12, next.
A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All Dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.
COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.
Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.
F. L. CARDOZA, Treasurer South Carolina.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL........$300,000 | SURPLUS........$325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.
Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons, Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons.
South and North Alabama Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.
All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.
The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th st. and 3d av.
The semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
WM. M. BANKS, Secretary.
CHAS. L. STICKNEY, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent, per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,
Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON 24TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining about $17; a reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of the same. Address A. L., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30 ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6 PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 20
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANER.....Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULON.....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, DUDELLE.....Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $25.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE. FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
BERIN.....Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
For London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF .....Saturday, ... at .....
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BROOKS.....Jan. 12, at 9:00 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New York.
Vaderland, Dec. 28 Switzerland, Jan. 9
Nederland, Jan. 21 Feb. 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New York.
Nederland, Dec. 28 Jan. 9
Vaderland, Jan. 22 Switzerland, Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent.
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
E. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTTERENDORF will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents. No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Dec. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMS SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26 from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
ILLINOIS.....Dec. 24 *ABBOTSFORD.....Jan. 21
*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 7 OHIO.....Jan. 28
INDIANA.....Jan. 14 PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 4
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUNNING & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL.....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES.....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 5
GONAVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA.....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Deabrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 5:00 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 1, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 12:20, 11:54 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Deabrosses and Courtlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanov City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Sphinxville, Penn., Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somervnue.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:30 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Suffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 6:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Dec. 27:
Bible-class, conducted by Dr. Thomson, 3 o'clock P. M.
Meeting for young men 6:30 o'clock evening.
Service of song, led by cornet and organ, Christmas hymns, 7:30 o'clock.
Address by Rev. John Hall, D. D., 8 o'clock.
Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in lecture-room; Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, parlors.
Conversational Bible-class, for young men, only, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Meetings for special prayer daily at 3:30 o'clock, in lecture-room, for all classes.
Monday, Dec. 28, led by Rev. J. D. Wilson.
Tuesday, Dec. 29, led by Rev. William McAllister.
Wednesday, Dec. 30, led by Rev. W. B. Merrett.
Thursday, Dec. 31, led by Rev. A. F. Schauffler.
Friday, Jan. 1, led by Rev. R. C. Morse.
Saturday, Jan. 2, led by Rev. J. S. Kennard.
Monthly meeting of the association Monday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

A JUBILEE MEETING, COMMEMORATING the fiftieth year of the American Tract Society, will be held in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Sabbath, the 27th inst., 7:30 P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. Budington, Duryea, and Schaff, and others.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL IN CANAL Street Presbyterian Church on Monday, Dec. 28, at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited. Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. David Mitchell.

AT NO. 1,195 BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH St., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, gives his closing lectures of the term for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Do Thyself No Harm." Seats free. All cordially welcomed.

BAPTISMAL SERVICE—FIRST BAPTIST Church, 39th st. and Park av., at 10:30, and sermon by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Preaching evening, 7:30. Christmas tree Tuesday evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The eighth of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached this evening by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.; services commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock, sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday morning, Dec. 27, morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. John W. Brauner, of Grace Chapel, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, in the afternoon.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject: "Christmas Thoughts." Evening "This Year Also." The ordinance of Scriptural baptism will be administered. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal,) 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Christmas tree and festival for the Sunday-school, on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., (of Lowell,) to preach on Sunday, 27th inst.; services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. R. Hopper, D.D., Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—People, Dr. N. W. Conkling will preach to the people in the hall of the Cooper Union, Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free and everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th Av., above 45th st.)—Service on Sunday at 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabrooke, Rector.—Sunday, Holy Communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th st.—Preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, Sunday morning, at 10:30—subject, "The Star in the East"—and evening, at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Cordial invitation.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. R. P. Christopher, of Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. W. F. Thompson, Pastor of Allen Street M. E. Church, this City. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Watch-night service on Thursday evening, commencing at 9 o'clock, with a love feast. Welcome all.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED.—SAMUEL SHEFfield Snow, messenger of the coming King of Glory, will preach on the mysteries of the kingdom, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all true friends of Christ welcome.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class this day at 3 o'clock, in "Y. M. C. Ass." building. The "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in "Fulton Street Prayer-meeting" Chapel. The "Normal" class on Jan. 1, Rev. C. H. Vincent, conductor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Deity of Christ." Afternoon service, 3:30, communion. Evening service, 7:30, young people's meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 85th st., at 11 A. M., by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; at 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach Sabbath morning, a Christmas sermon, and in the evening. Subject: "Eternity." Seats free, and a watch-night service will be held on Thursday evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL PREACH THE Thanksgiving sermon of the Free Baptist Sunday-school, in the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 28th st., near Broadway, at 10:30 Sunday morning. All invited.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. DAVID GREGG WILL PREACH IN THE Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Centenary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of America."

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"City Evangelization." All are welcome.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH IN Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. All seats free. Come and welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. De Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach. The Christmas festival of the Schools of the Parish, will take place in the Church, on Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Public invited.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M., and by Rev. F. C. Morgan at 7:30 P. M. There will be Watch Night services, beginning at 9 P. M., and closing with the Lord's Supper at midnight. Seats free. All are welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTIStute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with "Man's Nature and Pins, Destiny." All are cordially invited to hear; seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d av.—Rev. W. H. Boole will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Second discourse on the "Higher Christian Life." 7:30 P. M., subject—"And he said come."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M

CHRISTMAS DAY.

OBSERVANCE OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED—IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCHES—DELIGHTFUL WEATHER AND ABUNDANCE OF OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—THE DAY IN THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS—A DAY OF GLADNESS FOR THE POOR.

The great Christian festival of Christmas was commemorated in this City yesterday with even more display than has characterized the celebration of the event in previous years. The weather, which was unusually mild and bright for this season of the year, had the effect of enticing almost everybody out of doors, and as a consequence Central Park and the up-town walks and drives presented an animated appearance. Sleighing was also extensively indulged in, and the merry jingle of the bells resounded along the boulevards during the day. Business was, of course, generally suspended, and all the public offices were closed. The festive and social events of the day were of the usual character, but perhaps somewhat less costly than those of former years. The places of amusement were all open, and attracted large audiences, and in many of them extra performances were given. The religious observance of the festival was on a scale appropriate to the event celebrated. The birthday of the Saviour was ushered in by the singing of joyous carols and the chiming of church bells. Services were held in nearly all the churches; those of Trinity, Grace, St. Thomas, Christ, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and others, being unusually attractive. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches were decorated in the most elaborate fashion. Musical programmes of unusual excellence were executed, imposing ceremonies performed, and eloquent sermons preached. Sunday School celebrations were held, and the hearts of thousands of the poor gladdened by the bounty of the charitable. The children of the Children's Aid Society, Newsboy's Homes, Howard Mission, House of Industry, and kindred associations, were all supplied with Christmas extras, and instructive entertainments were provided for their benefit. Celebrations were also held and luxuries supplied in the various asylums, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, and contributions from benevolent donors distributed.

The influence of the day penetrated even within prison walls, the unfortunates under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction having been supplied with a plentiful Christmas dinner. The inmates of the different island institutions were also the recipients of holiday favors, and in many of them interesting exercises were held. From the first glimpse of day the streets resounded with the blasts of fish horns, blown by thousands of vigorous youths, and a number of target companies and fantasticals paraded, a noticeable fact being the decrease in the number of the latter exhibitions compared with former years. In happy homes the gifts of Santa Claus were closely scrutinized at an early hour, and groups of joyous children gathered round the bountifully-laden Christmas trees as the day drew to its close.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At no previous season have preparations for the observance of the Christmas festival been made upon a larger scale at Trinity Church than at the present celebration of the birth of the Saviour, and the ceremonies of yesterday fully realized the expectations of the immense congregation present. Nearly an hour before the services commenced every available portion of the building was filled, and the doors of the church had to be closed against the crowds seeking admission. Those who could not obtain seats were glad to obtain even standing room, and waited patiently during the long service. The decorations were of the rich and elaborate character for which Trinity is famous, and set off to much advantage the architectural beauties of the building. The pillars were wreathed with evergreens, the font and chancel steps elaborately decorated with flowers, and stately cedars were ranged along between the windows. The chancel was brilliant with the light of hundreds of tapers, and the altar was exquisitely decorated with floral devices and rich drapery. The singing was worthy of Trinity, and the musical programme included pieces from the most distinguished composers, including Schubert's "Kyrie," Haydn's "Gloria tibi," and an anthem by Barnby. The noon service commenced with the singing of a processional hymn, while the clergy and choir filed into the chancel from the vestry-room. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, who took his text from the eleventh chapter of Isaiah and sixth verse: "And a little child shall lead them." Those words, he said, were spoken of the Messiah's coming. The wolf, the leopard, and the lion, all fierce and unruly beasts, were represented as dwelling in tranquillity together, and a little child was the great leader who should rule them. It was a picture of the harmonizing of things the most unlike, of the gathering together of the strong and the weak under the leadership of a little child. There, indeed, was that picture in which all earthly elements were seen sweetly assimilated, even those natures that were most unlike. What, then, was there in this picture but that which the world had seen of the reign of Jesus Christ. If we looked upon the world to-day it would be found that in so far as it had received the Gospel, so far could the outlines of that picture be discerned. We celebrate once more the birthday of that child to whom the prophet referred. We know that whatever is good in us is due to Him. His influence, exerted upon us for some two thousand years, has been slowly but steadily changing the aspect of the world; very slowly, indeed—so slowly that little has been done except to prepare the way for greater changes. Our civilization, as we call it, is a most imperfect thing as yet. In some respects we seem scarce emerged from a heathen state, such absurdities are practiced, such crimes condoned. But there was work, real work, much work, and good work which had been already accomplished, in society as well as among nations. Wars had been shortened by the introduction of ameliorations to make them less destructive. Great changes have been certainly brought about for the better, wherever Jesus Christ was known. And they knew that whatever was true in the external world was recognized within. What was the human heart but a den of wild beasts, for such were the passions? There was the treachery of the leopard within the heart, as well as the wolf's temper of malice, and the fierceness of the lion in the ungovernable passion of vindictiveness. And if there was any good within us, or less disposition to grumbling and growling like wild animals, we may thank for it that little child, the festival of whose birth was celebrated at Christmas. What words should be spoken on our Saviour's birthday? What words more appropriate than those which the shepherds spoke when they heard on the plains of Bethlehem the midnight song of the angels—"Gloria in Excelsis." They only said, "Let us go and see this King that the Lord has made known to us." And when they went to the place named to them they fell down and worshiped the child. But in these days there were talkers and disputers just as when Christ was born, but they were not among the pastoral shepherds nor among the wise Kings of the East. They were the Herods of these days, and Herod still lived on. He dies not. His spirit of hateful hostility to our Saviour can never be at ease. But with the wise Kings and the shepherds we should go to Bethlehem to see this thing which had come to pass. It was the Nativity of the Son of God who was born into the world. That was the great announcement pealed forth in every quarter in the sublime chants of the angels. The meaning of these words was told to us from Heaven. That which was from the beginning they had heard and seen—even Him who was the Word of Life. He hoped the day would be to them a foretaste of that better day to come when the children of Christ would enter into their beautiful dwelling above and see that same child, Jesus, our Saviour and our God, the beginning and the end, the first and the last, blessed for evermore.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL.

Yesterday's services at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, were unusually attractive, and attended by large numbers of worshipers. Being the only Protestant Episcopal Mission Church in a large up-town district, this chapel is frequented by many of the humbler members of the community in whose midst it is situated, and in order to enable those who perhaps would not otherwise participate in the religious services of the day to observe the great Christian festival with due reverence, early celebrations of the holy communion were held by the clergy, Rev. Thomas H. Sill and Rev. George C. Houghton. Communion services were held at 5, 7, and 8 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; communion service and sermon at 10:30 A. M., and evening prayer at 5 P. M. The floral and evergreen decorations were elaborate and exhibited much care and good taste in their arrangement. The windows were transformed into miniature groves of fir, and the galleries, lectern, pulpit, font, chancel rails, and gas-fittings were tastefully decorated with laurel, cedar, and palm. Festoons of evergreens depended from the pillars, and a rood screen of laurel divided the choir and nave. The altar was decorated with a beautiful floral cross of white japonicas, entwined with smilax, having banks of choice flowers on either side, and a few other well-selected floral adornments. In the chancel and body of the church appropriate scriptural inscriptions in illuminated characters were displayed. While the elaborate decorations in evergreens were executed with good taste, the same cannot be said of the other adornments. For instance, the effect of the beautiful rood screen and cross—a beautiful and unique feature in church ornamentation—was completely marred by the tawdry decorations displayed over the altar and on the pillars in the body of the church. The second celebration of morning prayer, at 10:30 A. M., commenced with the processional hymn, "Shout the glad tidings," and during the service the hymns, "Come let us adore Him," "As shepherds watched their flocks by night," and the recessional, "Hark! the herald angels sing," were sung. Rev. Mr. Houghton officiated at the celebration of the holy communion, and Rev. Mr. Sill preached from the text, "God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him." He said: There are two ways of observing this blessed day, two causes why people should be joyful and happy. Which is our way; which cause animates us? I am quite sure that the true cause animates you, and that you are spending this feast in the right way. Quite sure am I that no decorations of our holy temple, or mere desire to listen to glad songs or see sights, have enticed you here. I am certain that you are here, rejoicing not only that Christian hands have beautified the house of God, but that "mercy and truth have met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." The notes of harmony and joy that have resounded throughout this holy place are an evidence that not merely to listen to but to join in the singing of psalms and hymns and songs of praise has been your desire. Nevertheless, it is not amiss that we should reflect seriously upon the true cause which should animate every Christian heart to-day. Not in mere pleasure-seeking, frivolity, or worldliness can we express Christian joy. They who follow such a course fancy they experience happiness, but it is torture compared with the least degree of genuine holy pleasure. The child of God finds the true way of expressing his joy in the holy services of God's house—but outside, also, very precious opportunities are afforded of showing forth the praises of God. No song may be sung or canticle chanted, all may be quiet and unobserved, yet the greatest joy would be expressed and the praise of God fully manifested. It is the humble, patient, and devout servant of Jehovah doing the bidding of the Almighty God. In obedience of the Divine command he goes to the home of poverty and want, and there ministers to the necessities of the needy. He comforts the souls of the sick and dying, and gently leads the little children in the ways of truth and peace. The ways of showing forth praise are open to all who will enter upon them. All the delights of God's house are free to you. The highest privileges of thanksgiving and joy in the blessed feast are yours. God's poor and sick and afflicted are also yours. Not only on Christmas Day, then, but on every day of the year, show forth your praise. Let your acts speak even louder than your words. Let your deeds be happy deeds, your words songs of praise, and your thoughts cheerful. And why this rejoicing and praise on Christmas Day and every day of the year? Because "God sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him." There are strong reasons why the minister of Christ should caution his people against neglecting the true cause of Christmas joy. At this festive season so much frivolity and merriment, not in the least associated with the sacred feast, is prominently indulged in that we may well be on our guard. If it were not for this state of things Christmas would not be so universally observed. Even the best of us are apt to let the social joys and the selfish gratifications of the season surmount the real joys and gratifications that ought to occupy our whole thought and attention. Let it be our increasing effort to think more of the true cause of this day's gladness. In seeking ways of showing our joy, let us retire from the world, if possible, and in our own closets or families, in the presence of the poor and sick and afflicted, and especially in God's house, but above all in the blessed Eucharist, strive to realize that we can show forth more acceptably than in any other ways the praises of Him who redeemed us.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

The services at St. Ignatius' Church yesterday were of the order which is best known and usually described as "Ritualistic." The decorations of the church were such as have been already mentioned. Arches of evergreens spanned the chancel, and illuminated banners were suspended around the walls. The altar was decorated with vases of flowers, and the cross in the centre was similarly embellished. The altar also bore a profusion of lights. The congregation was very limited in numbers, and was composed principally of ladies. Possibly the scant attendance may be accounted for by the fact that many persons preferred to attend the midnight services, which were celebrated on Thursday night, at which Rev. Prof. Hall, of the General Theological Seminary, preached. The services did not commence until considerably after 10:30 o'clock. They opened with the processional, "Adeste Fideles," the procession meanwhile filing out from the vestry and down the western aisle of the church. The cross was borne in front by an acolyte dressed in soutane and surplice. Other acolytes followed, and then came a banner-bearer. On the banner was emblazoned the figure of a Bishop in vestments and mitre, bearing an olive branch in one hand and a pastoral staff in the other. Beneath was the legend, "Nulla Sine Episcopis." The reverse side bore a cross in the centre, with the words "Sanctus Ignatius" above and "In Memoriam" beneath it. The Rector came last, wearing the usual vesture. The procession moved up the central aisle to the altar, and the services were proceeded with. The responses to the commandments were chanted by the choir, and after the epistle a Christmas carol, "Bright, bright in silver light," was sung. The book was then removed to the other side of the altar, as is the custom in the Roman Catholic churches, and the Gospel of the day read. At the passage, "The word was made flesh," the Rector knelt on one knee, and the congregation made a similar genuflexion. This was repeated in the Nicene Creed, and the minister and congregation also blessed themselves as in the Roman Catholic service. The usual announcements were then made, after which Dr. Ewer addressed a few words to the congregation. The fatigues of the services of the previous night, held at that particular hour at which tradition informed them Christ was born, prevented him, he said, being able to speak to them at any length. He did not intend to impose a sermon on them, and he was the more satisfied to follow this course inasmuch as they had then an opportunity of hearing the admirable discourse of Prof. Hall. They must have been struck with that passage in which he described the angels as rejoicing that God had passed by them, and assumed the nature of man. Suppose, he asked, that God had passed by our nature, had taken the nature of a brute that had never sinned like us, and had lifted it above as he had lifted our nature above the angels, would we have been as humble as they, and would we have in the same manner as they have emptied ourselves of self? He had hardly thought that he would have said anything that morning, but as he came to church there was one passage which thrust itself forward in his mind: "Sir, we would see Jesus." It was Tuesday afternoon of Holy Week when these words were spoken. They were spoken by Greeks, not by Jews. Jesus was in the Court of Israel, and these Greeks said to Philip, "Sir, we would see Jesus," and Philip told this to the blessed Lord, and he stepped down out of the Court of Israel and into the Court of the Gentiles that they might see Jesus. That had been the cry of the world for thousands of years. They had read the Book of the Magi, had conned it, and had studied it, but they had not the key to the knowledge of its mysteries. They did not know, first, what was God; second, what were the laws of God, and, third, what was their future state. They groped in blindness, darkness, and despair. How could they know these things, they said, until some man should tell them? But what man could tell them, unless he was also God? And here came into force the seeming impossibility, (credible, however, because of its necessity,) the harmony of mortal and immortal, finite and infinite, weakness and omnipotence. "Sir, we would see Jesus." It had been the cry from earth for thousands of years, and no response came from heaven until Bethlehem and its manger. It was now the cry of the Christian world, and would be to the end of time—not because it did not know the three great mysteries, but because it did, and because it yearned with an unutterable yearning to see Jesus, the exemplification of perfect law. It was the cry of men's hearts to-day; it was the versicle of the Christian Church, and lo! the response came from the altar, "Here I am;" in varied presence it is true, but "here I am." Let those, he said, who saw Jesus to-day cherish the hope that they would see him in beatific vision hereafter, and in the celebration of this great Christian festival, make themselves one with those who were in Bethlehem eighteen hundred years ago. At the conclusion of Dr. Ewer's discourse the remainder of the services were proceeded with.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Christmas festival was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Mulberry street, yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, and the services were of an unusually impressive character. Elaborate preparations had been made to render the appearance of the church even more imposing than in former years, and the decorations consequently were elaborate. The main and side altars were abundantly supplied with floral gifts, the offerings of the members of the congregation, but with the exception of a few evergreens immediately behind the entre altar, there was no display in this respect. The chief feature of the decorations was a beautiful display of jet lights, forming Catholic emblems, covering the three altars, and producing a very brilliant effect. Special religious preparations for the proper observance of the festival had been made during the week, and the church at each of the masses was crowded with worshipers. The first mass was celebrated at 5 o'clock in the morning, and celebrations continued half hourly until 10 o'clock. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock, Archbishop McCloskey being celebrant, Father McNamee deacon, and Father Keane as sub-deacon. The Master of Ceremonies was Rev. Father Kearney, assisted by Father Farley. The choir, under Mr. Gustavus Schmitz, was unusually effective, and included thirty-five voices. The mass rendered was Gounod's "St. Cecilia;" the singers being, soprano, Mrs. Giles; alto, Mrs. Ellenreich; tenor, Herr Bersan; basso, Herr Urchs. At the offertory, "O Jesu redemptor" was sung by Mrs. Ellenreich; at the elevation, "O Jesu Me," from Mozart, was rendered by Mrs. Gross; and the "Veni Creator," from Stradella, by Mrs. Ellenreich. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Shea, from the text, "God so loved the world as to send His only and begotten Son." The lesson sought to be inculcated by the discourse was that human gratitude toward God should be boundless as His gifts, and that man should endeavor to mold his character on the model of the Redeemer. The preacher, in defining the divine nature of God, observed that one of its attributes was the dissemination of good through space, and the creation of man was the outgrowth of this sentiment. God meant that Adam should develop qualities divine in themselves, but his fall frustrated His intentions and entailed misery on his descendants. But, even after his fall, the Almighty still loved him, and sent His only Son, His equal in all respects, to save and regenerate him. The preacher narrated in brief the leading features in the life of Christ tending to the salvation of the human family, and the effect of His death in its reference to the propagation of His doctrines. In the Church he had left the method of salvation, so that the fallen forever could obtain grace and regeneration. The preacher warmly treated of God's boundless munificence, and stated that, even from a human standpoint, to offend Him should be stigmatized by all. He asserted that gratitude to God should be regulated by His bounty, and that true peace and happiness were found only in a life of holiness. After the service Archbishop McCloskey pronounced the papal benediction.

AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

CHRISTMAS FEASTING AMONG THE POOR, THE LOWLY, AND THE UNFORTUNATE—ALL THE GREAT CHARITIES WELL SUPPLIED WITH FOOD AND PRESENTS FOR THE INMATES.

The programme of Christmas festivities at the charitable institutions published in yesterday's TIMES were very generally adhered to. At each of the lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, bountiful meals of turkey, vegetables, fruits, cakes, and other viands were partaken of by large numbers of homeless boys and girls. At the Rivington street lodging-house for boys, about 300 little Arabs were supplied with all the edible good things they could possibly desire. After dinner was fully discussed, the boys adjourned to the school-room, where an entertainment no less agreeable was introduced for their edification.

Undoubtedly the most sumptuous free banquet of the day was that furnished the newsboys at their home, No. 9 Chatham street, at the expense of Mr. W. M. Fliess, of No. 47 Broadway, who has, on many former occasions, befriended the newsboys in a like practical manner. When the hour for dining—6 P. M.—had arrived, the tables, spread by Superintendent O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, were laden with the weight of great pieces of smoking roast beef, plum puddings, platters of vegetables, and immense cakes, all of which disappeared with the most astounding rapidity into the stomachs of the 500 urchins present. After dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by several prominent gentlemen. Among the visitors were Mr. Fliess and District Attorney Phelps. This evening a distribution of shoes and shirts will be made by the Superintendent.

Christmas was celebrated at the Eleventh street house, under control of the Children's Aid Society, with unwonted enthusiasm. The feast was first introduced, and consisted of turkey and vegetables, then pie and coffee, and afterward nuts and candies were distributed. After the dinner the boys delivered recitations, sang songs, and united in a programme of exercises of a highly entertaining character. Short addresses were made by Mr. D. Willis James and others. The boys looked extremely neat, each one having been presented previous to the dinner with a new flannel shirt. The concluding part of the entertainment, being the distribution of small gifts from two immense stockings, was hailed by the lads with shouts of laughter and uproarious applause. The whole affair was voted by the boys to have been the best entertainment they had ever had, and they declared that they wished that Christmas came every week. Great praise is due the Matron, Mrs. Brown, for the excellent manner in which the dinner was prepared and served.

The homeless boys of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards were generously provided for yesterday at the Rivington Street Lodging-house. The boys were informed, some time ago, that Mr. Howard Potter would again furnish them with a Christmas dinner of roast turkey and plum-pudding, and, although 7:30 o'clock was the hour appointed for the festival, a large crowd of news-boys, boot-blacks, and other street lads were clamoring for admission earlier. Dinner was laid for 150, and five minutes after the door was opened every seat was taken. One would have thought it impossible that the little fellows could stow away so much turkey, plum-pudding, cranberries, potatoes, and cake as were placed before them, but, with few exceptions, every plate was emptied. A visitor asked some of them how they liked the dinner, and received such replies as "It's bully," "Tip top," "Tastes like more," "Sorry Christmas comes but once a year." After dinner the boys met in the large school-room, which was very handsomely decorated with evergreens, plants, hanging baskets, and flags. Conspicuous in one corner of the room stood an immense Christmas tree laden with shirts, gloves, stockings, candies, and toys, which were distributed among the boys at the close. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Henry E. Hawley, who preached in the place of Mr. Potter, the latter gentleman being unavoidably absent, and also by Professor Wells of Union College, whose remarks were exceedingly appropriate to the occasion and were frequently applauded. Mr. John Brady, a former protégé of the Children's Aid Society, and now a graduate of Yale College, related his experience to the boys and urged them to "go West."

At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, a dinner of the usual delicacies was partaken of at 1 P. M., by over sixty girls, Mrs. Hurley, the matron, presiding at the table and dispensing with a liberal hand. A tea party and general merry-making was the event in the evening, including a distribution of presents, consisting of dresses, collars, cuffs, stockings, and numerous other articles, useful and ornamental.

The 800 little children cared for by the Howard Mission assembled in the dining-hall of that institution at 11 o'clock, and feasted from that time until 1 o'clock, when they were marched into the spacious chapel, where, after a brief religious service and addresses by Mr. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, carols, nursery rhymes, &c., were rendered by the little ones before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. At the close of the exercises presents of warm jackets, besides liberal supplies of candies and toys, were made to each boy and girl.

Mr. Barnard, the Superintendent of the House of Industry at the Five Points, treated his little charges to all the pleasant things that serve to make children happy and contented. The exercises at this place were held at 1, 3 and 4 P. M., and consisted of a good, substantial dinner to 400 inmates, young and old; a religious service, and an hour and a half of singing, recitations, dialogues, an address by the Superintendent, and presentation of Christmas gifts to all the good little boys and girls by a "real live Santa Claus."

With the boys of St. Vincent's Home it was almost one continuous feast throughout the day. Father Drumgoole, the Pastor of the mission, with about forty ladies and gentlemen, the latter being members of St. Vincent de Paul's Conferences, who had kindly volunteered to wait on the boys, were present and attended well to all the wants of the 218 boys of the Home. While the dinner was being discussed Mr. Dennis O'Donohue, at whose expense the meal was gotten up, entered the dining-room, in company with several other gentlemen, and was received with the most vociferous cheering.

Not one of the many poor wretches of both sexes who applied at the doors of the St. Barnabas Mission-house appealed in vain. All were invited in by the good ladies in charge and provided with a hearty meal of meats and vegetables. Over 500 men, women, and children were fed here during the day. The services in the chapel connected with the mission were held at 10:30, Rev. Messrs. Holmes and Wodruff officiating.

The 280 children at the Colored Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Forty-first street and the Boulevard, were treated to their annual Christmas dinner at 12:30. Later in the afternoon they in turn entertained a very large representation of their patrons with songs, recitations, and dialogues.

The little waifs belonging to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity were made happy yesterday by the gift of a mountain of toys and a generous dinner. Every one of the 350 infant charges of the Sisters, thanks to the suggestion of THE TIMES, made a few days ago, had yesterday in its possession some cheap but sufficiently noisy toy; and the wards of the asylum were very Babels in consequence. To the visitor but one incident occurred to mar the joyous occasion. A young and lovely babe laid in the infirmary dying of pneumonia. Sister Irene complains that even parents sometimes bring to the asylum children in a dying condition. The report that the Sisters had taken in the basket is but partially true. They still receive every babe that is brought to them, but they require the persons bringing them to answer one or two questions concerning the child.

At the Home for the Aged, an institution supported by the combined Baptist congregations of the City, the day was observed in a befitting manner. The friends of the Home provided for the aged inmates a bountiful dinner, to which full justice was done by the venerable inmates of the house and the lady managers. The Home, which is located in Sixty-eighth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, contains at present fifty-nine female and two male recipients of the society's bounty. One of these, Mrs. Farrington, is in her eighty-eighth year. Another, Mrs. Annie Baker, is a year younger. Both are enjoying fine health, and are as lively as the embryo school marms in the Normal College across the way.

The inmates of the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums, the pupils of the Wilson Industrial School, and the children of the New-York Juvenile Asylum passed the day in a similar manner.

The good-natured, indefatigable Warden Brennan with the aid of the appropriation of the Department of Charities and Correction, was enabled to afford the patients at Bellevue Hospital a magnificent, "spread" of boned turkey, cakes, soups, vegetables, apples, oranges, &c. The following is the unique programme of an entertainment afforded the inmates in the evening.

Part First—Opening Chorus, Company; "Silver Threads Among the Gold," C. Beach; "Blow the Horn," C. Blume; "Old Black Joe," J. Siscoe; "That Shady Grove," Master Thompson; "The Old Log Cabin," W. Pryor and C. Blume; "Jubilee Chorus," Company; "Bellevue Quadrille," (Nine Pin,) Mr. Carroll as Nine Pin; Break Down, Patients and Inmates; All Hands Round, Select Party. Intermission of about one and one-half minutes or less for confabulation, and to allow the spectators to interchange their various opinions in regard to the performers and floor manager. Part Second—Double Song and Dance, Siscoe and Thompson; Rival Darkies' Congress, Siscoe and Blume; Oration on the Times, J. Siscoe; Jig, Master Thompson; Household Difficulties, Siscoe Brothers and Blume; Break Down, All who wish to join. To conclude with "The Old Plantation School," by Siscoe Brothers, Wells, Pryor, and Company, who wish all present a "Merry Christmas," and a pleasant good-night.

In the Tombs Prison an ample Christmas dinner of turkey and other poultry was furnished for the inmates, and all were made as happy as possible under the circumstances.

THE DAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the day was, as usual, generally observed as one of the highest holidays of the year. While the celebration of Christmas Eve, among the Germans, is principally confined to the family circle, arrangements for a more general observance of the day following are usually made by the numerous clubs and societies, in giving public entertainments at their respective head-quarters and club-rooms, all of which were decorated on this occasion with the usual Christmas foliage. Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, yesterday's observance of the day was no exception to the rule. Thus, the Beethoven Maennerchor gave a children's festival at its hall, in Fifth street, last evening, where old and young were gathered around an illuminated Christmas-tree, and the little ones were made happy by Christmas gifts distributed among them. The Saengerrunde, a thriving German vocal organization, gave a Christmas entertainment at the large hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms, which, after a drawing for Christmas gifts, contributed by the members, was concluded by a ball. The Junger Maennerchor gave an entertainment and a ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. The Schillerbund gave a musical and dramatic soirée at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, which, also, was followed by a ball. The Suavian Saengerbund gave a Christmas soirée at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, which, after a distribution of Christmas gifts, amid considerable merrymaking, was also wound up by a ball. Similar festivities and social entertainments in honor of the day, were given by a number of other clubs and organizations.

The German churches, which, as usual, were open for Christmas service, were numerously attended by the church-going portion of the German community in this City.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the celebration of Christmas Day began with the ringing of the chimes at midnight on Christmas Eve. It was, however, a very quiet celebration. From early dawn until full noon the streets were filled with church-goers, but there was nothing in the appearance of the streets or the bearing of the people to distinguish the day from any fine Sunday in Winter. Special Christmas services were held in most of the churches, and at the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship brilliant musical programmes were performed. At the Industrial Home and School, on South Third and Eighth streets, at the Children's Home, on Van Brunt street, and at the Newsboys' Home, in Poplar street, which is under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, the little inmates were provided with a bounteous supper on Christmas Eve. At the Raymond Street Jail, and at the Penitentiary, the prisoners were furnished with a good plain dinner. At the various charitable institutions in the city a good dinner formed the principal feature in the celebration of the day.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Christmas was generally observed throughout the State of New-Jersey yesterday. All the public offices and most of the places of business were closed. The churches had been decorated, and in most of them appropriate services were held. Unusually bountiful dinners were supplied at most of the charitable, penal, and other institutions, and at the places of amusement special entertainments were provided. In Jersey City, midnight mass was celebrated in most of the Catholic churches. The service was well attended, three thousand persons having congregated in St. Peter's Church. The Catholic church corner of Erie and Second streets, was beautifully decorated, and the story of Christ's birth was represented in wax. The Episcopalian churches were handsomely decorated and attractive services were held. The paupers and the prisoners on the County Farm were treated to a repast of turkey and cranberries; and Mrs. Jailer Jones allowed the unfortunates a little milk and sugar with which to flavor their regular Friday allowance of a cup of coffee. Three hundred and fifty newsboys crowded into Cooper Hall, and speedily disposed of a bountiful repast provided for them by the *Journal* proprietors. Father Duggan, of Hoboken, refused to hold services in the Catholic church in that city because of the prevalence of drunkenness on Christmas Eve. In Newark Rev. Dr. Nicholson, late Rector of Trinity P. E. Church, led the Reformed Episcopal Church services in Association Hall. In the Central M. E. Church gifts were distributed to the children, and a children's entertainment was held in the First Baptist Church. In Trinity P. E. Church Rev. H. E. Mercer, of Newport, officiated. In the evening the Mission School of the South Park Presbyterian Church were given an entertainment in the Chapel in Mulberry street, of which Mrs. Jarley's wax-works formed the principal feature. Entertainments were also provided for the children in the Halsey Street and St. Luke's M. E. Churches, and in the Church of the Redeemer. At the Rink the spectacular opera, "Belshazzar's Feast," was handsomely presented. In Paterson, Elizabeth, and New-Brunswick and elsewhere, the day was similarly observed.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."

Some days since an appeal on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital was made to the Bishop of New York, by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Board of Managers of the hospital. In this appeal, it was set forth that the receipts of the institution from donations of every sort had of late years steadily decreased, and that the amount had become so small, and the need of increase so great, that additional aid was necessary to enable the work to be continued at its present state of usefulness. The committee, therefore, asked that the Bishop would recommend to the Rectors of this City that on a certain Sunday in each year, to be known for the purpose as "Hospital Sunday," a collection be taken in their churches in aid of the funds of the hospital. This request was made on the grounds that if a common day were taken by all, and the collection made general in each year on the same day, the occasion would excite much greater interest, and the attention of the Church would be more intelligently attracted to the institution, its uses and its wants. Attention is also invited, in the appeal, to the fact that no distinction is ever made in the relief afforded because of the creed of any applicant or sufferer. In response to the foregoing, Bishop Potter addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Diocese of New-York, in which he inclosed a copy of the appeal, and recommended that some part of the last Sunday in the year should be set apart and known as Hospital Sunday, and that a collection should be made this year, and in each succeeding year on such Sunday, for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital in this City.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

There were but comparatively few prisoners brought before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court, there being only about ninety all told. The course of the Justice, in dealing with the cases of intoxication, was largely tempered with mercy, and where no violence was committed the culprits were all dismissed with a Christmas reprimand. A sad case was that of a poor, faded, broken-down woman, who applied to be sent to the Alms-house. She said she had no home, no work, and no one to whom she could apply for assistance of any kind. The Justice sent her down stairs, and told her that he would refer her case to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. An old man, nearly blind, named William Brice, of No. 10 Hamilton street, who was arrested by Officer Dreen, of the Fourth Precinct, was, perhaps, the most wretched of all the prisoners taken up yesterday. He was found in the street by the officer, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, very drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He said he was a pedler of pencils, and that he sometimes made fly-nets. He was still very much under the influence of liquor when he appeared before the court, and was remanded until he became sober. William Gleason, of Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, who snatched a tray containing sixty-six gold rings, of the value of $216, from the counter in the store of Francis Schneider, No. 68 Bowery, on the evening of the 24th instant, was held to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail. A pleasant incident occurred in the case of a man who had been arrested for assaulting another man. When the prisoner, a square, thick-set, truculent looking fellow, was arraigned at the Bar, the complainant, who had a broken head and a badly bruised face, looked sheepishly at Justice Murray and said, "On account of its being Christmas, your Honor, I'll let him go this time, if you will let him off." "You refuse to make any complaint then," said the Justice; "well that's right, he may go, but you mustn't get drunk and fight any more."

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

At Jefferson and Essex Market Police Courts yesterday, the presiding Judges, Smith and Wandell, were merciful toward all prisoners brought before them. The arraignments chiefly consisted of "drunks and disorderlies," all of which offenses were accounted for by a desire to welcome the advent of old King Christmas with bumpers, which proved too full and generous. The presiding Judges having in mind the misery that might be caused by locking up even one of these unhappy individuals, discharged them all with admonitions not to be "too heavy on their respective turkeys."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday morning floating in the East River at Pier No. 28, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Patrolman Kinniard, of the Thirty-second Precinct, while removing a pistol from his pocket, accidentally shot himself through the right arm, causing a serious wound.

An unknown man about forty-two years of age, dressed in dark clothes and blue flannel shirt, was found insensible, last evening, in front of No. 226 Bleecker street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Minnie Austin, a colored girl, was committed yesterday by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch from Patrick Callahan, of No. 59 Thompson street, on Thursday night.

Thomas Jones was caught on Thursday evening attempting to steal $45 from the money-drawer of John Hannatty, No. 541 Canal street. Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held him in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Thomas Dowd, aged thirty-eight, of No. 610 Washington street, while temporarily insane, attempted to commit suicide, last evening, by stabbing himself in the breast with a penknife. He inflicted a slight wound only, and was locked up on a charge of insanity.

Martin McGowan, aged thirty years, of No. 562 West Forty-second street, while intoxicated, last evening attempted to cross Tenth avenue at Forty-first street and fell against a Tenth avenue car, fracturing his left arm and injuring himself about the head.

The Executive Committee of the Grand National Curling Club has arranged the following club matches for the season of 1875, the winning clubs each to receive a medal: Caledonian, of New-York, against Yonkers; Burns, of New-York, against Thistle, of Brooklyn; New-York against St. Andrew's, of New-York; Caledonian, of Brooklyn, against Thistle, of New-York; Jersey City, of New-Jersey, against Empire City, of New-York; Paterson, of New-Jersey, against Ivanhoe, of Paterson; Burns, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., against Four Brothers, of Canada; Caledonian, of Buffalo, against Burns, of Cleveland; Thistle, of Detroit, against Orchard Lake, of Michigan; Granite, of Detroit, against Thistle, of Chicago; Milwaukee against Chicago. The great game of the season between the North and South will be played, if the ice permits, on Jan. 7, and will embrace members from every club, the entries to which close on the 4th prox.

BROOKLYN.

About 8 o'clock last night, Louis Carney, aged four years, residing at No. 45 Box street, Greenpoint, was playing with fire, and was fatally burned.

The dead body of a newly-born infant was found in the street gutter yesterday, wrapped in a piece of old blanket, in Greene avenue, near Franklin.

The Police of the Sixth Precinct made a descent on a disorderly house, corner of Union avenue and Richardson street, yesterday, and arrested all the inmates.

James Branigan, a seaman of the bark Jamaica, now lying at Harbeck stores, while intoxicated yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Daniel Gallagher, aged seventeen, was caught in the act of stealing two Christmas turkeys from John Van Secklin, of No. 587 Vanderbilt avenue, on Wednesday. Gallagher spent his Christmas in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

James McFadden, aged twenty-three, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting his mother, Susan McFadden, of No. 91 Bridge street. Mrs. McFadden was knocked down by her son, and, falling against a stove, cut her forehead seriously.

During a fight between two sailors, named respectively Peter Hasselbonn and Abraham Peterson, on board the ship Magness, at the foot of North Eighth street, yesterday morning, Hasselbonn struck Peterson in the face with a plate, inflicting several severe cuts. Hasselbonn was arrested.

On the 12th of October last George H. Dixon, aged fifteen, (colored,) was sent by his father, Rev. T. Dixon, of No. 106 Adelphi street, to purchase some medicine and intrusted with $3 for that purpose. Young Dixon ran away with the money and was not seen again by his father until yesterday, when he was arrested by a detective of the Fourth Precinct.

At midnight, when the pealing of the church chimes announced that another Christmas Day had come, Telegraph Operator McKelvey sent out from the Police Central Office the greeting, "A merry Christmas" to all the station-houses. From the Second Precinct came back the sad reply: "For us it is not a merry Christmas." It will be remembered that the late Isaac S. Bourne, the popular young Captain of that precinct, was accidentally shot and killed in his own station-house by an intimate friend last Sunday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Ivan Hall, of Mt. Kisco, was arrested on Thursday and held to answer by Justice Fisher on a charge of keeping a disorderly and gambling house.

Mr. James Butler, of Mt. Vernon, slaughtered a day or two ago two prize steers, weighing about 6,000 pounds, which were fed by Mr. Newman, of Mount Pleasant. Ten South down wethers, each weighing about 200 pounds, raised by Mr. Levi K. Kline, of North Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass., were also killed by Mr. Butler during the present week. The sheep took the first prize at the Housatonic fair, at Great Barrington, in 1873 and 1874.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Archibald Ross, of 136 Orchard street, and John Bliemen, of No. 62 Stanton street, engaged in a quarrel at the corner of Essex and Stanton streets, during which Ross stabbed Bliemen in the left thigh with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Ross was arrested.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Ryan, a driver in the employ of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, living at No. 345 West Thirty-fifth street, while in the liquor store of Charles Haley, on Seventh avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, became involved in a quarrel with some men with whom he was drinking. A fight ensued, during which Ryan was knocked down, and badly beaten about the head and face. His assailants escaped.

Yesterday afternoon James Maher, of No. 342 East Thirteenth street, and John Dolan, of No. 314 First avenue, quarrelled at the residence of the latter, and Maher struck Dolan on the head with a cane, causing a severe wound. Dolan was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Reilly, while quarreling with his mother, who is sixty years of age, at their residence, No. 504 Greenwich street, struck her on the head with a bowl, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The unnatural son was arrested.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrick Walsh, aged eighteen, was found by a patrolman of the Twentieth Precinct Police, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. A stretcher was procured, and the young man was removed to the station-house in West Thirty-seventh street. The wound was there examined by a Police Surgeon, who gave it as his opinion that it was of a fatal nature. An ambulance was summoned, and the wounded youth was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Before being taken to the hospital, Walsh was questioned as to the manner in which he had received the wound, but he refused to give the Police any information in relation thereto. Upon subsequent investigation by Capt. Washburn, it was learned that Walsh had been wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he and a companion, whose name was not ascertained, were examining.

SLEEPING-COACH SNEAK-THIEVES CAUGHT.

Mr. Thomas L. Goodwin, of No. 45 Dove street, Albany, was robbed on the morning of the 18th inst., while in a sleeping-car at the Grand Central Depot, of a gold watch and chain, valued at $100. Suspicion fell upon two men who had been noticed loitering around the waiting-rooms of the depot for some days previously, and they were arrested on Thursday. One proved to be William Brooks, alias Burke, who, about fifteen years ago was recognized as the king of the hotel thieves. After performing a number of brilliant exploits he was driven from the City during Mr. Matsell's first term of office. On his person was found a pawn ticket representing Mr. Goodwin's watch. The other thief gave his name as Joseph Morton, of No. 34 Clarkson street. Other pawn tickets and memoranda found in the possession of the thieves show that on Wednesday of last week, they stole from passengers one watch, on Thursday two, on Friday one, and on Sunday two and $65 in money. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Otterbourg, of the Yorkville Police Court, and fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

Yesterday the body of Mrs. Jane Gannon, aged twenty, who had been missing from her home, No. 444 East Twenty-third street, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Twentieth street, and it is supposed that she committed suicide while temporarily insane. Mrs. Gannon had been sick for several weeks, and it is believed that her mind was somewhat affected by the nature of her illness. At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning she left her home unobserved, and nothing more was seen of her by her relatives until her remains were found in the river. It is, therefore, supposed that after leaving her home she proceeded to the river and jumped overboard, or she may have fallen into the water while wandering along the river front.

ANOTHER BURGLAR KILLED.

A MAN SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ROB A STORE IN FULTON COUNTY.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 25.

The usually quiet little hamlet of West Galway, situated in the extreme east end of Fulton County, and seven miles north-east of Amsterdam, was in a state of excitement yesterday, as a result of startling facts that were developed there late Wednesday night, which, according to the most authentic report, are as follows: About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening merchants and others living on the principal streets of the place discovered the appearance in town of two men whom they regarded with suspicion. The merchants concluded to watch them as best they might, feeling assured that the men were in town on some mischievous errand. The stores, &c., of the place were closed at about the usual hour—9 o'clock—and several citizens secreted themselves to watch the movements of the suspected parties. About 10 o'clock the watched pair were seen coming stealthily down the street, and when in front of Lauren Kennedy's general store they halted, when one of them went upon the front stoop and removed two panes from a window, in front of which there was a pile of barrels on the stoop. Through this window he entered the store, while his companion acted as sentry outside. All these movements were seen by the watchers, for the night was a bright one. It was the object of the citizens to surround the store and capture both men. But before any one else arrived Robert Miller, Jr., a merchant doing business on the opposite side of the street, went into the back yard and fired several revolver shots in the rear door, but by this time the fellow outside had made his escape, and the front of the store was guarded by several citizens.

The burglar inside, finding that trouble was imminent and that he was well environed, opened the rear door of the store, and drove young Miller back by firing several shots with a huge Remington revolver at him. Miller retreated until retreat was no longer possible, owing to a fence in the back part of the yard. The fellow then turned partially around to escape, when Miller fired another shot, which took effect in the burglar's back. He said, "I am hit," and then dropped his revolver at the request of Miller, when he and a few other men carried the wounded man away. Dr. Dietendorf, of Amsterman, was sent for, and upon his arrival it was discovered that the ball, a small one, had entered below the lower rib at the right of the spinal column, and was lodged about an inch below and to the right of the navel immediately beneath the skin, from which it was easily dislodged, it having passed through the bowels. After suffering the most extreme pain, he died early yesterday morning from the effects of the wound. It transpires that his name was Charles H. Whitney, about twenty-seven years of age, and at times a resident of Amsterdam, where he followed the occupation of graining and made efforts at sign painting, when he worked at all, which was seldom. He had lately been traveling through the country, selling a rubber cement. His accomplice is about twenty-six years of age, named William Padgett, and is also a resident of Amsterdam, where he bears the most wicked reputation, having been arrested in the Fall of 1873 for having almost fatally cut Jefferson Bulger with a knife. The purpose of the two men in visiting West Galway was to commit the theft of any money that might be left in the stores over night. On Whitney's person was found a couple of dollars worth of small money he had taken from Kennedy's till. He will be buried at public expense, and his sad end may prove a profitable warning.

A CRUEL SWINDLE.

A mean swindle was perpetrated Tuesday, Mrs. Annie Clemens, a widow residing in Pittsburg, Penn., being the victim. It seems the husband of Mrs. Clemens, who died recently, was a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In the afternoon of the day mentioned two men called at her house, representing that they were members of the lodge to which her husband had belonged, and stated that they were authorized by the lodge to look after her interests and endeavor to save her property from a forced sale, and were anxious to know the exact condition of affairs. While she was still in conversation a third man rapped at the door and inquired for some person residing in the neighborhood. He stated that he had just been shipping some goods, and wanted to pay the freight bill. He wanted to borrow the money, and would leave his two gold watches as security until next morning. The men did not have the $200 required, and suggested to Mrs. Clemens if she had the amount to lend it to the man, as he was all right, and the watches were worth double the amount. She replied that she only had $160. That amount was handed to the stranger, who, in turn, handed over the "gold" watches, which were safely locked in a tin box. The borrower departed, promising to return in the morning and reclaim them. The other two men remained for some time, and finally took their departure. Mrs. Clemens subsequently made the discovery that the watches were not worth $3.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MR. WATTS IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Margaret Watts, of No. 144 Conover street, Brooklyn, had reason to complain yesterday, or alleged that she had when arrested, of Mr. James Watts' failure to make proper provision for the Christmas dinner. Mrs. Watts, with gentle words, reproved her husband for his shortcomings, but Mr. Watts not accepting the reproof in a proper spirit, Mrs. Watts became angered, and seizing a large sea-shell, struck Mr. Watts on the head. Mr. Watts attempted to remonstrate. He was immediately knocked down and literally kicked round the floor by his wife. Mr. Watts cried lustily for help, and soon brought to his aid an officer of the Eleventh Precinct, who arrested Mrs. Watts. Mr. Watts had one of his ribs broken, but refused to go to the hospital.

ROBBING HIS ROOM-MATE.

Richard Bowers roomed at the New-England Hotel on the night of the 15th of December. His room-mate was a butcher named Sheehy, whose first name was Daniel. When Mr. Bowers awoke the following morning and went in search of his clothes he found they were missing. In addition to carrying off all the articles of wearing apparel, without which Mr. Bowers could not well appear on the public thoroughfares, Sheehy also stole two rings, a set of studs, a watch-chain, and several other articles of jewelry. Mr. Bowers met him on Thursday evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on the Bowery, studying the columns of the *Christian Union*. He was committed for trial at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, Vt., is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

[Advertisement.]

Any sensible gentleman would be delighted to receive a Fur Cap, a pair of Fur Gloves, or a handsome Cane from a lady friend as a holiday gift, and in return the lady would be gratified with a nice Umbrella. These articles, of a superior quality, can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool—C. J. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carron, Mrs. Sweatman, 2 children, and nurse, J. B. Arnett, E. A. Rankin, J. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, infant, and 2 maids, Master C. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cumming, P. O. Burne, F. W. Smith, Robert Cook, G. Bates, P. U. C. Shewen, A. Albers, W. B. Galloway, A. W. Dennington, H. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Thorp, F. Philip, O. Teschnez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:23 | Sun sets.....4:38 | Moon rises..8:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:04 | Gov. Island.10:53 | Hell Gate..12:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C. 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Sager, New-Orleans, Dec. 18, and S. W. Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.) Simpson, London, Dec. 6, via. Havre, 10, with mdse. and 1 cabin and 72 cabin passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. Passenger by Steam-ship Holland, from London H. B. Hunt.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 51 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 17, lat. 47 21, lon. 37 12, passed steam-ship England, hence, for Liverpool.

Brig Cora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Henderson, Inagua 15 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong northerly winds to Hatteras; from thence 5 ds., with fine weather; Dec. 24, between Absecum and Barnegat, struck on a shoal or wreck, causing the vessel to leak badly.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga. 12 ds., with naval stores to Warren Ray.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The bark Ala, from Charleston Nov. 16, arr. at Falmouth to-day. She experienced tempestuous weather on the voyage and suffered considerable damage.

Arr. from ports in the United States—Dec. 25, Wild Hunter; Dec. 23, Henry. Also, arr. Samuele, W. Herrick.

Sld. for a port in the United States, Happy Home.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Laver, sld. to-day for New-York.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 25.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 15, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

Holiday Present OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY FOR WIFE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR FRIEND, A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE.

THEIR NEW SALESROOM, NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Electro-plated Ware. THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y., Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine SILVER-PLATED TABLE-WARE. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF Ornamental Articles Suitable for Wedding Presents.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! House Coats, Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Umbrellas, Mufflers, &c. UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 913 Broadway, Between 20th and 21st sts.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. Those who have waited till after Christmas for BARGAINS in Fancy Goods will find them now at HOWARD & CO.'S, No. 222 5th av. There is not much left, but what remains will be sold at VERY TEMPTING PRICES.

CHICKERING PIANOS. THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD. THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS. The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON. AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S. Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one PRESCO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON. MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

STEINWAY. Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, The Standard Pianos of the World. FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR. World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862. Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes: The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal. This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects. Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS. These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which pronounces them UNEQUALED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY. WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO. NEW FANCY GOODS AND Fine Sheffield Cutlery. No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEAR BROADWAY.